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PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
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C. B. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1865. NO. 164.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Foreign Travel Brought Home.
The Stereopticon shows new and in ersting views of the entire world.

Furniture.
See McClelland's furniture advertisement.

Fleming's Drug Store.
The best Soda Ash and Potash in the city at Fleming's Drug Store.

Last Night but one of the Opera.
The charming Comic Opera of the Elixer of Love will be repeated to-night, and Mr. S. C. Campbell will take his benefit to-morrow night. Let our musical friends improve the chance.

What is the Stereopticon?
Go to Concert Hall and you will admire it.

Drug Store for Sale.
One of the best Drug Stores in the city is offered for SALE. Address "DRUGGIST," COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

Special Bargains.
In present stock of Boots, Shoes and Dry Goods, at McClelland's Auction House, 85 Fifth street.

Public Sale of the Avery Property.
Mr. Leggate will submit to public competition on next Saturday afternoon the splendid mansion and surrounding building sites of the late Rev. Chas. Avery in Allegheny city. This will be a very large and attractive sale, and will, no doubt, be largely attended.

Thompson's Notion Store.
Merchants and dealers call at J. D. Thompson's Brush and Notion Store if you want Brushes of every description at low prices, or Stone Head Pipes, Pipe Stems, Matches, Blacking, Carpet Tacks, or anything you need in the notion line, very cheap, wholesale or retail, at No. 240 Liberty street.

Brushes, &c.
The first of April will soon be here, that dreaded day, when White-wash Brushes, Scrubbing Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Tack Hammers, Mouse Traps, and many other things are low and throw away; but do not despair, you can have them replaced at Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, wholesale and retail, No. 240 Liberty street.

Knabe's Grand Pianos at Irving Hall.
From the New York Sunday Times, February 5, 1865:
Mr. J. Davenport Kerrison gave his first concert at Irving Hall on Saturday evening last. He was assisted by several eminent artists, and the programme gave very general satisfaction. Mr. Kerrison played several pieces very brilliantly. One of the chief points of attraction at this concert was the first appearance of the new grand piano forte of William Knabe & Co. Hitherto the pianos of Chickering & Sons and Steinway & Sons, have monopolized our concert halls, for the reason that there were no others that could compete with them. Knabe & Co., have manufactured grand pianos for years, upon which all the great artists have played—but the manufactory being in Baltimore some distance from the metropolis, it has not been heard in New York. Now, however, that J. Baner & Co. have a depot for the Knabe pianos in New York these instruments are becoming known. The grands exhibited at this concert are magnificent instruments. They are elegant in form, and are got up in superb material. The tone is large, rich in quality and of that peculiar sound which penetrates and makes itself felt in every corner of that large hall. The instruments "sang" beautifully, and the clear, bright, liquid tones were the theme of general admiration. These pianos have now achieved a reputation so solid as will secure their adoption in most of our first class concerts.

Prince & Co's New Patent Automatic Organs.
These new instruments are just now perfected, and introduced to the public as the greatest triumph yet made in musical instruments. For the church, school or Parlor, they have no equal. The quality of tone is pure, and comes nearer to that of the large Pipe Organ tone than any instrument yet produced. Prices from $110 to $500. Also, Prince Melodeons and School Organs, from $52 to $180. Charlotte Blume is the only agent. Also, the only agent in the city for Knabe's Unrivalled Pianos for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania.

Late News Items.
The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 11th says that "holders of produce and merchandise evidently feel a little blue over the prospect before them." Those holders of produce and merchandise who have been "bulling" gold in order to keep prices up have some reason to feel "blue," for they have lost both on their gold and their merchandise. Served them right.

A. & W. Sprague's Arctic Mill, in Warsaw, twelve miles from Providence, R. I., was destroyed by fire on Friday evening. Loss about $250,000.

One hundred and eighteen deserters, mostly North Carolinians, arrived at Washington on Friday, from the Army of the Potomac.

Seven of White's guerrillas, who had been depredating on the Virginia side of the Potomac, were swung yesterday captured near Fairfax Court House.

The Navy Department claims the right to capture any merchant vessel returning from a blockaded port, after violating the blockade, such right to exist at any time during the return voyage.

Vice President Johnson is still at Washington, but will soon return to Tennessee to close up his business there as Military Governor, and to attend the inauguration of Governor Brownlow.

Additional arrests have been made in Washington for violations of the military regulation against recruiting for distant States, and for attempts at fraudulent enlistments.

Several members of the Cabinet were last week engaged with the President on the subject of renewing the commissions of civil officers whose terms are about to expire. The Postmaster General had the largest budget.

Dispatches from various cities are to the effect that St. Patrick's Day was observed more generally than ever before. In Boston the procession numbered from three to four thousand persons, with a military escort and eleven bands of music. The Fenian Brotherhood constituted a marked feature in the procession.

The following dispatch was received, a few days since, from a prominent gentleman in Halifax, who has always labored for the Union cause: "Every honest provincial hails with satisfaction President Lincoln's order relative to foreigners and soldiers of fortune. It is time some distinction was made between decent people and the aiders and abettors of pirates and robbers."

Never during the present rebellion has the Government needed so large a fleet of transports as now. Every boat of sufficient capacity is being brought into requisition that can be obtained. Such is the draught upon the water transportation appliances of the country, that the canals channels of trade are being seriously embarrassed, and the price of coal is materially enhanced by reason of the immense stock being bought up by the agents of the department for transportation purposes.

Trade in Paris is lively this winter. Buyers from Mexico are ordering silk goods, woolen and linen drapery, artificial flowers, church ornaments, and jewelry. Orders have been received from Peru for boots and shoes, and from England for merinos and light stuffs. Trade with Spain has, on the other hand, greatly diminished. Orders have been received from Italy and Portugal for pianos, cut glass, procelain, and paper-hangings. Official returns show that the export of furniture, leather with dressed skins, watches and clocks, machinery and toys has increased considerably within the last twelve months.

Considerable uneasiness is felt by the people of Central and Eastern Tennessee, for fear General Lee should suddenly abandon Richmond and march his army through Lynchburg Gap to the West. The possibility of this movement has not been lost sight of by the military authorities, and a powerful army is now concentrating in Tennessee under Gen. Thomas, and the recent movement of General Sheridan in that direction is attributed to the same contingency.

Advices from the Bahamas, dated at Nassau on the 13th of March, furnishes a very gloomy picture of the condition of the colony since the breaking up of the unhealthy Anglo-rebel traffic generated there during the rebellion, by the fall of Wilmington and Charleston. Hundreds of seafaring men and laborers were out of employment, and the storekeepers were bankrupting under the weight of heavy stocks for which they had no customers. The British Custom House officers, who were lately kept so busy in handing fraudulent clearances to the blockade runners and making jokes on the troubles of the Union, were now without employment, and may be discharged. Numbers of the steamboat hands were quite destitute. A man named Lock, in the rebel service, who captured the British schooner Hanover, when in command of the armed schooner, Retribution, in 1863, at Long Cay, was in prison at Nassau for trial for a breach of the British neutrality laws.

Professor Agassiz is going to Brazil to test his theories relative to glaciers. He goes by the liberality of some of the leading men of Boston, and takes with him a corps of assistants selected from the scientific institutions of the country.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Proceedings Pennsylvania Legislature.

Important Local Bills Passed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 20.

SENATE—The following bills passed:

Incorporating the Sewickley Skating Association and Sewickley Library Institute.

Authorizing the Youghiogheny Navigation Company to increase tolls.

Giving rights to navigate the Allegheny River above Oil City.

Relative to bounties in Jefferson township, Mercer county.

Allowing the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company to build branches in Butler county.

Legalizing ordinances in West Elizabeth.

Granting the right of way to railroads. Adjourned.

Another River Bed Swindle.

A Barefaced Scheme.

The State Tendered Ten Per Cent.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 20.

The following bill has just been printed for private circulation among the members of the Legislature favoring its passage. It is the boldest swindle yet concocted:

An Act to incorporate the Pennsylvania State Improvement Company.

SECTION 1.—*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,*

That James McCarty, Wm. H. Atwater, John S. Shroeder, A. S. Wood, J. M. Hale, and C. H. Hunter, their associates and assigns, be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of the Pennsylvania State Improvement Company, and as such shall have the exclusive power to enter upon and occupy the bed of the Allegheny river and its tributaries, which are now or may hereafter be declared public highways, at any and all points within the State of Pennsylvania, north or east of Allegheny county, and there erect such machinery, appliances, buoys, piers or derricks, as may be necessary to bore for, extract and manufacture lubricating oil or petroleum of the various grades and kinds, and mine for such minerals as may be found under the bed of said river, and shall have power to remove and dispose of any of the said products, and to lease and dispose of any portion of said river bed and its tributaries for the purposes aforesaid, with power to hold all such personal or other property as may be necessary or convenient for the prosecution of their business, and to sell and dispose of the property, real and personal, of said company, with power to construct roads not exceeding one mile in length, as may be necessary for the prosecution of said business, *Provided*, That no improvement erected on said river or tributaries shall in any wise destroy the navigation thereof.

SECTION 2. That the capital stock of said company shall consist of twenty thousand shares, at fifty dollars each, with power to increase the same, as the by-laws of the said company may hereinafter direct; and the said company is hereby declared and made capable in law to take and hold, sue, and be impleaded, to have a common seal, and to have power to appoint all necessary officers and agents to carry on the business of said corporation.

SECTION 3. That the affairs of said corporation shall be carried on and managed by a board of directors of not less than five nor more than fifteen, to be elected by the stockholders, each share of stock entitling the holder to one vote, the first board of directors, after the first elected by said corporators, who shall serve till the first Tuesday of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, or until that, succeeding sors are elected, and a new board to be elected annually thereafter.

SECTION 4. That one-fifteenth of the products of said corporation in kind shall be delivered to the agent or agents of the State of Pennsylvania, who may be appointed by the governor for that purpose, and who shall have power to make arrangements with the approval of the Governor for the sale of the same, the proceeds of which sale, after deducting the necessary expenses thereof, shall be paid into the State Treasury.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

The Rebel Ram "Stonewall."

United States Fleet at Ferrol, Spain, to be Attacked.

Spain Determined to be Neutral.

SURRENDER OF KINSTON, N. C.

Probable Evacuation of Richmond.

Reported Death of Sayers the Prize Fighter.

Affairs at Mobile.

NEW YORK, March 20.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: At a rebel council, in that city, it is understood that a decision was come to authorizing Capt. Page, commander of the ram Stonewall, to attack the United States fleet in the harbor of Ferrol, Spain. The fleet is composed of the Niagara, Sacramento and, it is presumed, the Iroquois. The Stonewall carries a 300-pounder and thick cuirass, which leads to some apprehensions as to the result, as our vessels are not cuirassed. The Spanish authorities, however, have just mounted a heavy battery and are determined to have their neutrality respected.

The Herald's correspondent at Kinston, 14th, says: The Mayor, with a deputation of citizens, were on the opposite side to surrender the city, which declares all slaves forever free. Upwards of five thousand joined in the procession, consisting of colored soldiers, banners, etc., preceded by a band of music. The ceremonies wound up by an oration and speeches by colored orators.

Reduction in the Price of Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 20.

The *Post* says the leading dry goods retail dealers are marking down their prices to-day to correspond with the reduced price of gold.

SHERIDAN.

Greatest Raid of the War.

Immense Destruction of Rebel Property

$2,000,000 Captured in one Day.

Sheridan at the White House.

Unexampled Success of the Raid,

Rebel Accounts of the Expedition.

NEW YORK, March 20.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch of yesterday says an arrival at White House at a late hour last evening reports the arrival of Sheridan's cavalry forces on the north bank of the Pamunkey river, a few miles from White House, at about noon yesterday. The bridge across the river, which had been partially destroyed by the rebels, has been repaired by a portion of General Roberts' command, which was sent to White House some days since, in anticipation of the appearance of Sheridan at that point with his forces. They will have no difficulty in crossing the river, which it was supposed would be effected by 12 o'clock last night.

The *Times'* correspondent of this morning, at Fredericks Hall Station, states that a dispatch from Early was found, saying he was absent to attack Sheridan's flank with 2,000 men at Goochland, but he was too late by twenty-four hours. Two days were occupied by destroying the Central Railroad. The next move was to the Fredericksburg road. Marching by two crossings of the South Anna, one was found defended by infantry, behind earthworks. A charge was made—the rebels scattered, and their guns were captured. Custer moved toward the Ashland Station, and on the way heard of Early again. He promised a furlough to the man who captured him. They pushed on with loud cheers, and Captain Bruton, of the staff, having the swiftest horse, he soon got up with Early's Adjutant. Burton, thinking that the Adjutant was Early, demanded his surrender. His answer was a shot that wounded his horse causing him to fall and throw the Captain to the ground. Early escaped again but was finally forced to find the South Anna at a dangerous spot. By this time Pickett's Division, under Longstreet, was hurried up to near Ashland. Its advance was met and driven back. Skirmishing ensued, in which first one then the other was compelled to fall back. Gen. Sheridan finally moved eastward to the Pamunky, picketing one side and Longstreet the other.

The *Times'* correspondent writing from White House, says Sheridan has destroyed more property than was ever before destroyed in one expedition. In one day he captured two million dollars worth. The Kanawha and James river canal could not be repaired in two years. The railroads leading from the Pamunkey river on the northside of the Pamunkey for any additional supplies of food or ammunition that his command may need. And there he could start on the rampage once more and completely finish the work of isolating Richmond from the balance of the confederacy.

Thus far the popular expectation has not been fulfilled. A dispatch from White House this morning, over twelve hours after the rence, states that Sheridan had not arrived in that vicinity up to that time. Scouts sent out to communicate with him yesterday pro-ceeded as far as Hanover Junction without obtaining any reliable information of his "whereabouts." They were then ordered to return, and a fresh division was sent to Ashland Station, fourteen miles north of Richmond and ten south of Hanover Junction, to intercept Sheridan in that direction, and that a fight came off between the respective forces two days before, resulting in the defeat of Early, but no definite particulars concerning the result, although it was conceded to have been in our favor.

Nothing was heard on Sabbath Schools made their appearance, but not to any extent, so far as Baltarn's bridge to-day, in the hope of meeting Sheridan's forces, or obtaining additional information concerning them.

This account is agreeably with the statements of deserters and exchanged prisoners. The latter state that Pickett's division passed Castle Thunder in great haste on the night of on their way to meet Sheridan, and the former bring in the news of an engagement "somewhere between Richmond and Fredericksburg." The deserters also confirm the report of Sheridan's success.

It is evident from these accounts that he at least foiled all attempts to entrap him, and still roams at will through their richest counties. As nothing more than this is known of his movements, and all speculation would be useless, we shall have to await his own developments. Of one thing all may feel morally sure—the rebels can get neither infantry nor cavalry with all the material in that portion of the confederacy. His safety is beyond question, and his ability to inflict serious damage undoubted and absolute.

The Freshet in the East.

Susquehanna and Juniata Subsiding.

Central Road in Running Order To-day.

HARRISBURG, March 20.

The extraordinary freshets in the Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers are subsiding—the water falling rapidly. The damage to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is found to be very slight. The road is now in working condition between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. The eastward trains came through on time today from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg. The damage to the track that was overflowed east of Harrisburg, six miles, will be repaired by tonight. The burned bridge at Duncannon is nearly completed, and the trains of the North Western Central Railway, between Harrisburg and Baltimore, are passing as usual.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Vice President P. R. R. Co.

From Missouri—Important Order by Gen. Pope—Civil Administration in the State Restored.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.

An important general order from General Pope is published to-day, which is the first step towards giving effect to the views of his recent letter to the governor. It directs that as soon as information shall be received from governor Fletcher of the re-establishment of the courts and civil authority in any county, or district, the promiscuous exercise of martial law in such county, the Provost Marshals will be immediately released from all duties except those strictly military. All prisoners in their custody charged with offenses amenable to civil tribunals will be surrendered to these tribunals for trial. The military authorities reserving, however, the right to try by military commission such offenders as guerrillas, bushwhackers, and others deemed outlaws when they deem it advisable. The military officers are to furnish assistance to the civil authorities in the execution of processes whenever called, being careful in doing so not to supercede the civil by the military authority. All officers and soldiers are enjoined to do everything in their power to promote the establishment of civil law in the State, but without relaxing their efforts to hunt down and destroy guerrillas and other outlaws. The order closing General admits that the attempt to restore civil administration, after four years' reign of martial, will be attended with difficulties, but to appeal to the candor and forbearance of the people and soldiers to make those difficulties as light as possible. In regards guerrillas as outlaws, no mercy is entitled to no mercy and requiring them to be treated without mercy, but it sternly prohibits military officers and soldiers from pursuing private feuds under pretense of upholding law and enforcing justice and enjoins upon them a respectful deference to civil authority.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, March 20.

The steamer Stickney No. 15 arrived with two hundred and fifty hogsheads of sugar for St. Louis. The boat just landed when she was discovered to be on fire, but it was promptly extinguished without injury to the boat. The quiry for cotton in the New Orleans market, but no sales. Small sales of sugar at 23c for prime and 28@25c for yellow clarified. Molasses—85c for old crop and $1 20 for prime new.

A surgeon of Rochester is in possession of a great curiosity. It is the forefoot of a swine—preserved in alcohol—with a ring of bone around the foot. It iastated that the animal, when young, had stepped upon a ring of beefbone, and the bone had encircled the foot above the first joint, and continued there. As the animal grew, the bone sunk into the flesh until hidden from view.

PITTSBURGH M.E. CONFERENCE

Next Conference to meet in Washington

Assignment of Preachers

FOURTH DAY.—The session opened at 8 a. m. on Saturday. Religious services were conducted by Rev. J. Monroe. Minutes of yesterday morning read and approved. The Bishop announced the following committee of examination for the next year: J. S. Bracken, J. R. Boller, M. W. Dallas, D. M. Hollister. Second year—W. H. Locke, D. Rhodes, A. B. Castle, G. W. Dennis. Third year—H. L. Chapman, A. L. Petty, Jas. A. Miller, R. S. Hogue. Fourth year—J. Dillon, J. W. Baker, G. W. Cranage, J. N. Pierce.

Committee to examine candidates for admission on trial—Presiding Elders and preachers in charge. Committee to examine local preachers for Deacon's and Elder's orders—T. J. Higgins, M. L. Weekly, A. Scott.

Dr. I. N. Baird was appointed to preach the Annual Missionary Sermon.

The following committees were appointed on the centenary of Methodism to give advice and direction for the appropriate celebration thereof in our principal churches:

Pittsburgh District—C. L. Holmes, Joseph Horne, Blairsville District—C. H. Jackson, J. McGowan. Uniontown District—I. R. Beacom, Gen. M. A. Ross. Washington District—E. Hingley, V. Harding. Barnesville District—W. K. Marshall, J. A. Davenport. McConnellsville District—D. A. McCready, Ebenezer Battelle. Cambridge District—J. M. Carr, Kersey Kinsey. Steubenville District—H. Miller, C. Aullman. Allegheny District—I. N. Baird, J. F. F. White.

Rev. Dr. Nesbit, editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, was appointed to preach the "Centenary Memorial Sermon" before the next Conference.

The Steward's report was presented, and on motion referred to a committee.

The Committee on Education made a second report on Mount Union College, which was adopted; also of Allegheny College, which was adopted.

Rev. J. S. Keagle was granted a location at his own request.

Rev. T. G. Williams was granted a supernumerary relation, without an appointment.

The committee on the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate made their report, giving the gratifying intelligence that its interests have been well cared for during the past year by the publishing committee and the editor.

The report of the committee on Parsonages was read and adopted.

The committee on Temperance made a report deprecating the increase of drunkenness, and resolving that as ministers, they will make greater exertions to counteract the intemperance—also a resolution condemning in unqualified terms the drunkenness of our Vice President and other officials.

On motion of Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D. D., Presiding Elders were instructed to prepare obituaries, in the event that any of the ministers laboring under their deceased during the year.

The Committee on Memoirs presented obituaries of Rev. S. E. Babcock, W. Harris and W. K. Foulton.

Henry C. Beacom was admitted on trial, and was ordained Deacon.

Rev. Moore, of the Ohio Conference, was elected to Deacon's order.

The Conference elected Washington, Pa., as the place to hold its next annual session.

The Doxology was sung the benediction pronounced by Rev. Wm. Cox, D. D., and Conference adjourned.

FIFTH DAY.—The session opened at 8 a. m. Religious services were conducted by Rev. J. Kennedy. The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved. The report of the Committee on Missions was presented and adopted.

Rev. Dr. Baird presented a resolution instructing the sale of the Smithtown and Bethel churches.

Resolutions were read and adopted expressing sympathy with the Rev. J. D. Knox, and family in their affliction; Duquesne—whose loss he has so nobly won in the Pittsburgh Conference.

Rev. J. Monroe, an aged minister, spoke to the Conference in regard to the duties of the ministry.

Several members asked and were granted leave of absence during the remainder of the session.

The following persons were admitted on trial: Pittsburgh District—C. L. Holmes, Joseph Horne, Blairsville District—C. H. Jackson, H. Konkle, Wm. J. Mills, J. W. Metteroor, William H. McBride, Daniel C. Knowles, John Oster, Noah Hughes.

The vote to concur in the change of the rule on slavery was taken and carried unanimously. The vote to concur in the rule changing the mode of representation was taken, and carried unanimously.

Resolutions recommending Rev. H. H. Fairchild, who has been transferred to a Western Conference, to his new associates, were presented and adopted. A resolution was passed authorizing Rev. H. Miller to preach a sermon of Rev. M. Colt from the rear of the old M. E. Church, and have them placed in the Cemetery.

A collection was taken up for the sexton, amounting to $47 00.

The committee on Sabbath Schools made their report, which was adopted.

Rev. T. S. Eddy, D. D., was introduced to the Conference.

Report of the Committee on the State of the Country was presented and adopted. It is an able document, and represents the opinion of its entire Conference.

Rev. J. M. Trimble, D. D., was introduced and spoke of the condition of our missionary work.

The Committee on Deceased Preachers' Fund presented their report which was adopted.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, Our highly esteemed and venerable senior Bishop has been permitted to favor us with his presence; therefore,

Resolved, That it will give us pleasure to greet him at our annual session.

Resolved, That our prayer to Almighty God is that he may yet spare our father, and his health preserved, in connection with his willingness to perform the duties to which he has been so often called by the voice of the people.

A resolution expressing the confidence of the Conference in the Christian Commission, was unanimously adopted.

The Committees on the Bible and Tract course, read their reports, which were adopted.

Rev. Carroll prepared Pastorial Address was read and adopted.

The Steward's report was read and adopted.

On motion the Conference ordered the Secretary to prepare seven copies for the preachers, to secure uniformity in handing in their contribution.

Rev. Holmes, Davidson, Sinsabaugh, J. W. F. White and Snyder were appointed a committee for graduating the distribution of Conference claimants in proportion to the years of service as well as their several necessities.

Several members were granted leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to the citizens of Canton, for their kindness and hospitality in entertaining us so well during the sessions of Conference.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the trustees of this church for the use of their beautiful edifice, and also to Rev. Hiram Mattison, Rev. P. L. Dempsey, D. D., C. Aultman, Ephriam Ball, Rev. John Tanner, J. Harizell, Esq., and J. J. Hall, Esq., for their earnest exertions to make our visit to Canton pleasant.

The Conference Journal was then read and approved, and Conference adjourned sine die, at 1½ o'clock, p. m., to hear the appointments, which were announced as follows:

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—Presiding Elder, S. P. Woolf.

Liberty Street—W. A. Davidson; Smithfield—C. A. Holmes; Christ Church—E. B. Snyder, S. F. Jones; Wesley Chapel—J. Cox; Pennsylvania Avenue—J. A. Miller; Allegheny—W. P. Strickland; Ross Street—J. Horner; Ames Church—W. P. Blackburn; South Pittsburgh—C. W. Smick; Birmingham—Stone; Manchester—W. Hamilton; Sinsabaugh; Wilkinsburgh—L. McGuire; Braddock's Field—W. P. Turner; Lawreneeville—J. W. Baker; Shaling—J. Kingsbury; Duquesne—R. T. Miller; Pine Creek—J. W. Shirer; Irwin Station—W. F. Lauck; Tarentum—W. W. Roup; Freeport—C. D. Kellner; Butler—W. Hamilton; Freeport—R. Monroe; Worthington—Z. S. Weiler; City Mission—Q. Hollingshead, W. Long.

BLAIRSVILLE DISTRICT—Presiding Elder, T. McCleary; Blairsville, S. Y. Kennedy; Johnstown, C. H. Jackson; Indiana, M. W. Dallas; Greensburg, T. H. Wilkinson; Kingwood, A. H. Thomas; Dayton, H. Long; Elderton, H. C. Beacon; Latrobe, J. Borbidge, J. Gray; Mount Pleasant, J. W. Wessler; West Newton, M. J. Montgomery; Mechanicsburg, H. G. Edmonds, W. H. McBride; New Florence, E. Williams; Burrel and Apollo, J. Shane, A. P. Leonard; Lowell, W. A. Stewart; Saltsburg and Hopewell, J. S. Wakefield; Marehand, N. G. Miller; Ebensburg, A. Baker.

UNIONTOWN DISTRICT—Presiding Elder, A. J. Euesley; Uniontown—H. L. Chapman; Brownsville—R. S. Miller; Bridgeport—J. J. Hyatt; Connellsville—J. Whitehill; Mount Pleasant—J. R. Miller; M'Keesport—L. R Beacom; Dravos, G Cook; Rostraver—S. Wakefield; Connellsville—D. Sherman. Dunbar—Nelson Mansell; New Washington—M. J. Mills; Somerset—J. F. Kerr; L. Addison—R. Jordan; Fayette Circuit—J. L. Stiffy; Carmichells—J. Edwards; Waynesburg—M. A. Pugh; Mount Morris—W. Graham.

BARNESVILLE DISTRICT—Presiding Elder—J. L. Deems.

Barnesville—A. Scott; Bridgeport—J. Steven; Moorefield—J. C. Taylor; Morriston—G. McKee; Hendrysburg—A. Hixson; Barnesville Circuit —R. Cartwright, Jr.; Cooper; Bellville—C. D. McCormick; Fairview—W. D. Stevens; Hannibal—D. Rhodes; Monroe—Bell; Woodsfield—A. B. Castle; Centreville—A. J. Brown, F. H. Swaney; St. Clairsville—W. K. Marshall; Bellair—J. F. Jones; Powhattan—J. Dillen.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—Presiding Elder—W. Cox.

Washington—J. S. Bracken; Monongahela City—C. Hingsley; Wellsburg—J. N. Pierce; Temperanceville—J. L. McGaw; Charlters—I. Dallas, H. R. Chapman; Florence—J. W. Weaver, C. M. Caslen; Canonsburg—H. Neff; Beallsville—T. C. McClure; Greenfield and California —T. S. Hodgson; Bentleysville—D. B. Campbell; Hillsboro—M. S. Kendig; Shousetown—W. Darby; McGuire Chapel and Philipsburg—J. N. Yarnall; Georgetown—G. A. Lowman, D. A. Pierce; Franklin—P. M. Hudson; Centreville—J. E. Gogley; Peter's Creek—A. E. Ward; Pine Run—J. L. Jackson; West Alexandria—A. M. Eaton; Hopewell and Simpsons—To be supplied; Industry—P. K. McCue.

STEUBENVILLE DISTRICT—Presiding Elder, D. L Dempsey; Kramer Chappl—M. Cooner; Hamlin—T. N. Boyle; Canton—H. Miller; Massillon—W. Pettinger; Wellsville—S. F. Miner; Carrolton —P. J. Higgins; Richmond—J. Grant; Salineville —J. M. Bray; Hanover—L. Payne; New Cumberland—H. McCall; Springfield—C. B. Griffin, J. Conner; Sandyville—W. Johnson; Waynesburg—C. Davis; Leesburg—S. J. Roller; New Market—C. Russell; Smithfield—G. W. Baker; Bloomfield—M. McGarrell; New Somerset—W. S. Blackburn; Malvern—J. M. Bray; Union Port—J. M. McGregor; Winterville—J. Huston.

MCCONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT—J. J. Moffit, McConnellsville, D. A. Macready; Morgan, D. M. Hollister; Beverly, F. W. Verhican; Sharon, D. Gordon; Cumberland, A. L. Petty, W. Allen; Gregsonville, J. Z. Monroe; Worthington, J. Worthington, H. B. Edwards; Summerfield, J. Q. A. Miller, D. Cross; Smithport, J. N. McAbee, J. H. White; Brownsville, W. C. P. Hamilton.

CAMBRIDGE DIS—J. Henderson, Presiding Eld; Cambridge—E. Ellison; Washington—G. G. Watters, H. S. White; Cadiz—J. M. Carr; Bethel—J. Hollingshead; Adamsville—J. H. Rogers; Coshocton—E. W. Brady; East Plainfield—J. Crissman; Westchester—J. Sloan, J. H. Elsey; Urichsville—I. P. Sad ler, W. H. Morris; New Philadelphia—S. M. Hickman; Deersfield—G. W. Dennis, J. Gledhill; New Athens—A. W. Butts; Martinsville—J. B. Uber; Warnerton—R. S. Pogue.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT—J. Williams, Presiding Elder.

Beaver street—J. A. Swany; South Common —W. Lynch; Manchester—W. Smith; Allegheny Circuit—D. Hess; Swickleyville—W. H. Locke; New Brighton—J. J. McIlvaine; Freeport—R. M. Wood; Bridgewater—W. K. Brown; Beaver—S. Burt; Foon Valley—R. Cunningham, J. C. Cast; Liverpool—W. Brown; Columbiana—A. J. Rich, J. H. Conkle; Salem—I. N. Baird; New Lisbon—G. W. Cranage; Alliance—A. B. Leonard; Marlboro—L. S. Keagle; Greentown—F. C. Post; Mount Union—T. Storer; Elkton—J. Wright.

After the reading of the appointments Conference adjourned *sine die*.

Adventures of a Rebel Conscript.

ESCAPE OF A LOYAL MAN FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

The following interesting narrative appears in the Charleston *Courier*:

"We had the pleasure Saturday of meeting Mr. N. D. Parker, an undeviating loyalist, who has just arrived within the Union lines from rebeldom. Mr. Parker's narrative of his adventures is highly interesting. At the commencement of the rebellion, Mr. Parker was connected with the Charleston Hotel, and for some time avoided the conscript law, while enrolling officers. He, however, openly avowed his Union sentiments, and expressed a determination under no circumstances to serve in the rebel ranks. As the demands of the service became more and more imperative, the vigilance of the enrolling officers and detectives proportionately increased. He was compelled to conceal himself, and by the aid of friends, succeeded in remaining secreted for six months longer, being all that time confined to the house.

"By some unfortunate occurrence a correspondence between another Union man and Mr. Parker was discovered, which led to his arrest. He was thrown into jail, where he remained for a while, but was released on motion of Charleston. During the two last months of his imprisonment he was ordered to be kept in solitary confinement; which order was strictly carried out. Before the evacuation an order came for his removal to Columbia to the number of fifty prisoners. With the order was a note from Captain R. C. Gilchrist, A. A. G., cautioning the rebel commandant of conscripts to keep a strict watch upon Parker's movements, with a statement of his disloyal sentiments, and giving orders for additional precautions to prevent his escape on the first opportunity.

"On his arrival at Columbia he was allowed the privilege of selecting the arm of service or regiment to which he would be assigned. He again promptly declined and refused to shoulder a musket, and was sent to the front of the rebel cause. Finding neither threats nor persuasion of any avail, he was sent, with about fifty others, to the Salkehatchie. The Yankees' evacuation and retreat, from Columbia. They stopped at various towns and villages on the route, viz: Winnsboro, Camden, Lancaster, Camden, S. C., and Shelby, N. C. Before reaching the latter place all but one or two of the conscripts sunk from exhaustion, and were left on the road.

"At length the guard, who were thoroughly worn out from their long foot marches and fatigue, became less watchful, and Parker, Parker resolved to make the attempt to escape. Watching a favorable moment he seized a horse, slipped off, and succeeded in eluding pursuit.

"Since his escape, Mr. Parker, in order to reach Greenville, has been obliged to travel a distance of over four hundred miles, mostly on foot. He passed through a great portion of Fairfield, Kershaw, Greenville and Spartanburg districts, S. C., and Buncombe county, N. C. In Fairfield district the inhabitants, and particularly the large planters, have suffered terribly from the ravages of both the Union and rebel troops. The town of Camden was burned.

"Mr. Parker left Columbia last Tuesday. He represents the whole of Main street destroyed from the State House up to what is known as Cotton Town, only one or two stores on the north side remaining, and on each side of Main street are also destroyed. The public buildings, depot and all public property, with the exception of the Arsenal, Lunatic Asylum and corn meal, from the commissary stores left by General Sherman. Not a horse, mule or wagon was left in the city, behind the rebels. Parker states that there is not a rebel soldier between Charleston and Columbia.

"While in Columbia Mr. Parker learned that General R. S. Ripley had been tendered and accepted the appointment of Chief of Artillery in the rebel army, and Johnson Hagood, as well as General N. G. Evans, who was in citizen's dress, apparently without any command. Both of these officers stopped at the Charleston Hotel on the night of the first shell second year's of the war, and were well acquainted with Mr. Parker, but refused to grant him any aid or relief whatever. Gen. Evans was disarmed, had turned off six miles from Charlotte, N. C.

"The rolling stock of the South Carolina Railroad, as also that of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, it was reported, had been safely removed to Sumpter, S. C.

"Mr. Parker safely arrived at Summerville in company with another conscript Thursday, and reached this city on Friday evening, something less than two years after his first attempt to escape, and received a hearty welcome from friends and acquaintances."

Execution in Japan.

A letter from Yokohama describes the beheading of two men, alleged to have been accomplices in the recent assassination of British officers. It says:

"The door opened, and a man bound with cords and blindfolded was led through the crowd and made to kneel down on a mat placed before a hole dug to receive his blood and head. The attendants drew his clothes down off his neck, and gave a few preliminary brushes with the hand upwards, as if to stroke the hair all of one way. The executioner was one of the Tycoon's soldiers, who had purchased a new sword for the occasion, and had also undergone the usual ablutions.

"After securing the linen around the handle, and carefully wetting the blade, he took up his position deliberately on the left side of the victim, and raising the sword high above his head with both hands, let it fall with a second which severed the neck completely. The head was held up for the inspection of the chief officer present, with a magnificent flourish, and then"—and it was then thrown into the hole. The other man was carried in and they appeared to find some little difficulty in getting him to kneel in a convenient position; but when his knees had been perfectly adjusted and his neck laid bare the other executioner, who had at present been in the right hand, the office advanced, took his place by the prisoner's side and drawing the sword over his head with an upward flourish, inflicted the blow as effectually as his predecessor.

"The blades did not appear to be different from those ordinarily worn by the two swordsmen class, any one of which would have done the work quite as completely. The faces of the two men were villainous enough to justify the suspicion of being murderers in a foreigner's land. Their punishment did not end at the place of execution; pieces of the body were put up everywhere stating their crime, and giving their names and ages.

Very respectfully,
N. B. FORREST,
Lieutenant Commanding IIth Division Mississippi Squadron.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture and destruction of the rebel schooner Annie Dale, by an expedition from the United States gunboat Tahoma, on the 15th inst., in Pass Cavallo, Texas.

Important to Inventors and Patentees.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

Congress, at the last session, passed an act providing that any person, whether as inventor or assignee, for whom a patent was ordered to issue upon payment of the final fee, but who had failed to make payment thereof, shall have the right to make an application for a patent for the same, in the case of an original application, provided such application be made within two years after the date of the allowance of the original application, and nothing herein shall be construed as to hold responsible in damages any persons who have manufactured or used any article or thing for which the patent aforesaid was ordered to issue. The act applies to all cases now in the Patent Office, and also such as may hereafter be filed.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

There are now nine hundred and twelve National Banks. Many applications are coming in daily to enter the organization, principally for conversion from State to National Banks.

Payment of the

SPECIAL NOTICES

Furviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to oval cabinet and life-size. Mr. Furviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The River Bed swindle in Another Shape.

Our special dispatch reveals the fact that, beaten in former attempts, the projectors of the River Bed Swindle have concocted another bill, which is even worse than its predecessors. All that is wanted is that these speculators be closely watched. The new bill will be found appended to the dispatch referred to.

General Lee.

The antecedents of General R. E. LEE are everyway respectable. His personal character is correspondent with this and with out reproach. As a military leader in the present revolutionary army, he stands, by the suffrages of both parties in the conflict, *facile princeps*—clearly the first. He has been in the rebellion since the first of it, and has always had a high command. He has repeatedly been confronted with our best generals and our largest armies. Within the Confederacy he is still the centre of confidence, and the falling hopes of his less honorable fellow-insurgents still flicker around him.

We have no disposition to detract from Gen. LEE's fame. The atrocity of the cause which he has espoused, and to which he has devoted his military genius, shall not bias our judgment of his ability. Yet, when we bring him into a larger field of comparison and admit some of our own generals to the competition of ability, we cannot concur in the award of superiority which he unanimously receives from his own constituents.

In the numerous conflicts in which he has commanded the insurgent forces, his defeats have been, at least, as numerous as his victories. And in several of his victories he has been indebted for the results less to his good generalship than to transient embarrassments and discordant views among his antagonists. Since the first year of the war, his operations have been mostly defensive, and not always successful. His aggressive movements have been almost uniformly disastrous to him. His strategy has been of the Fabian order, and, at least, has only retarded our advances which it could neither effectually prevent nor safely withstand. The prestige of his earlier achievements he has lost. Enterprise, dash and success have forsaken him since the fall of the impetuous and unfortunate Lieutenant General JACKSON.

We cannot form an estimate of General LEE's ability more justly, and we have no wish to do him injustice, than by comparing it with that of one of our commanders with whom he has often come in collision, both in the strife of battle and in the trial of strategic skill. We refer to Gen. GEORGE B. MEADE.

General MEADE was placed at the head of the Potomac Army under circumstances so calculated to severely try the capabilities of a commander. The army was on a march and a heavy battle was impending. The march was not delayed for an hour—the battle began in three days, and, after three days of terrible conflict, the glorious battle of Gettysburg, that saved the Capital and the Northern cities, was the result. MEADE was the victor. LEE had the experience of South Mountain and Antietam renewed.

In the autumn of the same year there was a trial of strategy between these two commanders. The Rapidan had been the line between them. A wily effort was made by LEE, by a flank movement, to place himself between the Army of the Potomac and Washington. Centreville was the important point. It was, for a time, a most like a race of the two armies for that centre. LEE was beaten. MEADE, with equal grace to the enemy by the way, reached the position in safety, and then forced LEE to fall back to the Rappahannock; whence, with the loss of a fort and a large number of prisoners, he was speedily obliged to retire again behind the Rapidan.

The next time these two Generals looked each other in the face was in the winter following at Mine Run. In part, the strong defensive works of the enemy, and, in part, the occurrence of severely cold weather, rendered an attack injudicious. General MEADE had the too rare quality of good generalship—that of knowing when not to fight. Again he outgeneraled LEE, and, without loss, withdrew the army to its old position.

His successes during the present campaign are numerous and great. Though in immediate proximity to the Lieutenant General, whose confidence and approval he enjoys, yet he is the commander of the Army of the Potomac, and, like those who have achieved victories at points more remote, he is entitled to the honor from the country which has been so courteously and justly awarded to him by General GRANT. We place him, on the score of ability, as high as General LEE, and, doing so, we give to the Rebel chief no humble praise.

Our Bonds Abroad.

The export of five-twenty bonds has exhausted a much larger proportion of the issue than is generally supposed. The original issue was $511,000,000. Of that amount, $102,000,000 are registered, leaving $409,000,000 as the total issue of coupon bonds. It is ascertained, from careful inquiry, that coupons representing $100,000,000 of bonds have been paid on account of Amsterdam. Parties well acquainted with the movements of our securities in London estimate that there are $70,000,000 more at that center, part of which have been sold, and part are held on account of New York houses who have sent them there for sale when the market favors. Important amounts have been sold in London, to our own citizens, for gold which has been sent there during the war for safe deposit. So that, upon the whole, the estimate of $70,000,000 held in London, may perhaps be considered reasonable. From these estimates it would, therefore, appear that we have now in the United States only about $130,000,000 of the old issue of Five-twenty coupon bonds; and judging from the steady continuance of the demand, under the improving credit of the Government, it would appear highly probable that the balance may be soon exhausted, unless the demand should turn upon the new issue, or upon Ten-forties, both of which are at present cheaper than the old issue of Five-twenties.

Estimating the bonds sent abroad to have cost, on an average, 43 in gold, it would appear that about $187,000,000 of foreign capital has been invested in our securities. Were it not that the bonds have been bought at such an immense depreciation, we might flatter ourselves upon such a large amount of unsolicited aid from foreign capitalists. The amount of Government bonds now held in Europe will involve an annual payment of about $7,000,000 of gold, in interest; which in seven and a half years will return to the owners of the bonds the whole amount originally invested. With such prodigal rates of interest, and a vigorous republic to insure their regular payment, it is not surprising that the Germans should have been so ready to buy our securities; the wonder will be, if they do not want a large amount more.

Specie Import.

One of the most remarkable features in the turn of the tide is the importation of specie from Europe, which has already commenced. The Africa brought the first shipment, and the steamers following her will bring larger amounts. This arises directly from the large amount of government securities taken abroad, principally in Germany. This state of things is entirely legitimate, though perhaps not precisely what our wisest heads will deem perfectly healthy. The permanent decline of gold is assured, and the downcoming of prices must follow. Better to send out this new product than to spend strength in unprofitable export.

☞ A general apprehension is felt about Indian depredations on the plains the coming spring and summer. This is based on the many reasons the Indians have for underlying retaliation for outrages committed on them.

The Teacher's Work.

To love a beautiful child is not difficult; it is one of the laws of our being. If with a higher degree of beauty there are combined intelligence and amiability, then he who sees and does not love the possessor of these qualities shows an incapacity to appreciate beauty and excellence—a deformed mind or heart. The teacher's work is with the beautiful and the deformed, the active and the dull, with those whose culture has been the purest and most refined, and those who have ever been subjected to the harshest treatment, to the most vicious influences, or the most cruel neglect. To become interested in the former and to listen to their well learned lessons, requires no great degree of patience, skill, or ability. To instruct such is easy and pleasant, and their rapid advancement is no proof of the remarkable talent of their teacher.

To ride a gentle, kind and well-trained horse whose disposition has never been spoiled by severity and ill treatment is easy and requires no unusual horsemanship. To manage and control the high spirited and unbridled steed and to render him gentle and useful, is the work of a master—a RAREY. The ability, and success of the teacher is best shown by the intellectual and moral improvement of those naturally dull, and whose tempers have been chafed and worried by unmingled unkindness. To exercise patience at all times towards such, to encourage and stimulate them to effort in mental development, as well as to restrain them, and to form and fashion them for good ness and greatness, requires the rarest and highest talent. He who fails here fails wholly. He who succeeds where success is unavoidable, merits no praise. He who overcomes stupidity and dullness, as well as coarseness and vicious ness, is deserving of the highest rank in his profession. He who merely exhibits what the pupil has naturally, or has acquired from others, deserves no praise.

There is a strong tendency in very many teachers from want of reflection, judgment or of self-control to exhibit greater kindness towards the bright, and active and interesting than towards the opposite class. Unless they guard and control themselves well they will exhibit impatience and indulge in severe remarks towards those who particularly need all their sympathy and aid. To blame and chastise a pupil for not doing what is out of his power, to hold him up to the ridicule of his fellow students as a blockhead, without capacity—one who never can do anything, when this, in part at least, may be too true is unkind and cruel in the extreme. It is crushing instead of cultivating. The lowest, dullest and most ignorant can indulge in such language. It requires no learning, no power, no skill. To be sensible of this dullness and inferiority is enough, without the scorn and ridicule of others. The business of the teacher is to make the most out of his material. No polishing will make a diamond out of a piece of clay. Harsh treatment, the use of unkind epithets, may wholly discourage and ruin the student, destroying all his self-esteem and ambition. An opposite course may arouse and stimulate dormant faculties, and cause the "dunces" to become far more distinguished than others accustomed to nothing but words of praise and flattery.

An experience of many years has shown me that many of whom I expected little have far surpassed in all that is good and noble those of whom I expected much. "The race is not to the swift." The brilliant and precocious dazzle for a time, but in the duration of their light may be excelled by others. Many a youth have I seen apparently dull, uninterested in study, without energy or animation, giving no hope of future success and reflecting no credit on their teachers, who afterwards, when studies suited to their tastes were assigned them, or when placed in circumstances suited to their tastes, were at once aroused, gave evidence of high ability and became distinguished men, while those who were ever praised never rose to distinction. That so-called "dunces" may make useful and great men the names of Newton, Isaac Barrow, Adam Clarke, Dean Swift, Walter Scott, Chatterton, Sir Humphrey Davy, Sheridan, Burns and numerous others most satisfactorily prove. Let the teacher feel that the child uninteresting to him is interesting to others; that the mind which he is seeking to develop and polish may through his instrumentality become radical and sparkling. Let him not by severe epithets and unnecessarily unkind treatment destroy all desire of excellence or superiority. Tell him not he is a dunce; if such it be the fact you are unfeeling and brutal; if it is not a fact you are guilty of falsehood.

W.

How Changed!

The Message of JEFF. DAVIS to the rebel Congress a few days ago, may, with propriety, be called a confession of judgment. One can hardly realize that it proceeds from the same pen which, in 1861, wrote these words:

"Your border States will gladly come into the Southern Confederacy within sixty days, and we will be your only friends. England will recognize us, and a glorious future is before us. Cotton will grow in the Northern cities, where the pavements have been worn by the tread of commerce. We will carry the war where it best may advance, when we find for the sword and forch await the armies in the densely populated cities."

What a falling off! We must give DAVIS the credit due to him for the confession he makes of the straitened condition of the rebel cause. Instead of the fancy sketch with which he pleased his duped followers in 1861, he shows them the reverse of the picture, the dark reality before them. It was only last fall that they promised "to whip the Yankee spanks;" and only a few weeks ago he boasted, in his Richmond speech, that he would teach "the *insolent enemy* who had treated our propositions with contumely that in that conference in which he had placed himself with arrogance as if he was indeed talking to *his masters*." And he furthermore promised that the "gallant BEAUREGARD would cause SHERMAN's march across Georgia to be his last;" and also "shoot" to speak of, might be the retreat of SHERMAN from Atlanta should be "more disastrous than NAPOLEON's retreat from Moscow!"

The changed tone of DAVIS is notable; and the humor of what that he has resigned the Presidency, and thrown up his hand, are not inconsistent with the confession he makes of the desperate fortunes of the South.

A Theory Upset.

Within the period of six months gold has declined nearly or quite one hundred. During that time the volume of paper money has not been reduced, but rather increased. During the past ten days, while the downward ran has been most violent, greenbacks have appreciated, and national bank notes and interest bearing Treasury notes have increased heavily.

If gold went to two hundred and fifty in consequence of the over-issue of paper, what has brought it down to one hundred and fifty, the volume of paper not having diminished? We think it incumbent on those who cling to the theory to communicate to the country how gold went up only as was the volume of paper issues, to gold at a reason, if they have one, for the position into which the severe school of experience has brought them.

HYDROPHOBIA.—As several deaths have recently occured in different parts of the country from hydrophobia, Mr. Daniel Thoman, of East Lewistown, Ohio, writes us that he has in his possession a receipe said to be a certain cure for that dreadful disease. Mr. Thoman can furnish ample testimony that persons bitten by rabid dogs have been cured by this receipe. He expresses a desire to put the receipe in the hands of some reliable physician, in order that it may be fairly tested should opportunity offer.

THE RUSH TO MISSOURI.—The passage of the Emancipation Ordinance has been followed by a rush of Eastern capitalists and others to the State of Missouri. Heavy purchases of lands have been made, and a revival of emigration on a large scale is confidently predicted. It is stated that in Clark and Adair counties more land has changed hands in the last three months than in the previous four years. Trains and hotels are becoming crowded, and altogether Missouri appears to be entering upon a new career of prosperity.

THE carnival in Mexico this year is described as brilliant. The city has been in a ferment of masked balls, riding, visiting, illuminating, feasting and merry making generally. A letter says: Everybody and his or her neighbor is dressed to death, and the streets are alive with gaiety and fashion by day, and elegant equipages, fancy costumes, flashing uniforms, flowers, silks, bonbons, fireworks and nonsense of every description by night. The tuning winds up with a grand masked ball at the Imperial Theatre, where the parquet, having been raised to a level with the stage, offers a spacious arena for the disciples of Terpsichore, kept in motion by a combined French and Austrian band of more than a hundred pieces. The boxes on these occasions are taken by the principal families of Mexico, who act as spectators of the revel. Not only the *bon ton* have prepared for a more than ordinary display, but the poorest classes are out in all the flippery and tinsel that their humble means could afford.

THE Norfolk *Old Dominion* says the amounts of money deposited at a bank in that city by Capt. Johnson, late of Gen. Sheridan's staff, has been very much over estimated. The sum that had whose amount overdrawn amounts to little more than $53,000.

The peach prospects in the western part of New York State are said to be good. Not so in Missouri.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

The Damage to Wells by the Freshet.

Reported Strikes in Venango County.

Discoveries of New Oil Territory.

The recent disastrous freshet on the Allegheny River and its tributaries has resulted in great damage to the oil interest, particularly to the owners of wells on Oil Creek and in the neighborhood of Oil City. We have heard that on some farms, from which derricks, tanks and engine houses have been swept away, it is difficult to find the wells, from the fact that they have been filled up with sand and mud. So far as we have heard, however, the greatest injury has been done to those who can well afford to sustain it, and having ample capital, with the requisite enterprise and energy, they will soon recover their losses. In the oil territory above Pit Hole Creek there has been little damage experienced, and at latest accounts the work of development was being vigorously prosecuted. Information from reliable sources states that a fine well has been struck near West Hickory Creek, adjoining the lands known as the Copeland tract, situated on Allegheny River, Venango County, and recently purchased by a company of Pittsburghers. This strike gives assurance that oil exists in every quarter of Venango County, and the Pittsburgh interest in the north-east part being very large, we are pleased to learn that it has proved good oil territory. An oil well has been lately struck at Petrolea Centre, which is said to be now flowing five hundred barrels daily, although its yield is estimated at a higher figure by many.

Considerable excitement exists about Centreville in regard to some leases made about three years ago. The original land-holders claim that the leases have been invalidated by reason of their abandonment by the lease holders while the other party still claim the right to the premises. An exciting time, it is anticipated, will grow out of the matter, as both parties are determined to test the question to the extent of the law. The land-holders have held a public meeting, the particulars of which have not been made public.

The Oil Prospects in Ohio.

The number of oil wells down and going down in the Marietta Oil Region this spring is very large, and it is thought will reach one thousand before the working season is over. Messrs. Connelly, Ford & Co. struck what is supposed to be a splendid oil well, last week, on Robert Rowland's farm, on Newell's Run, in Newport township, about three-fourths of a mile from the Ohio river. It is "deep oil," 704 feet down. A gentleman who was in the well says it took two barrels and a half of oil pumped out with a very trifling engine in less than an hour: also says the indications of oil taken from the well to the river. A new engine is to be erected at the well as soon as possible. This well has no "shoot" to speak of, might be the result of its great depth. Gas was abundant, and oil flowed to some extent.

A correspondent writing from Middleport, Meigs county, Ohio, states that abundant indications of oil have been discovered on the borders of Leading creek, in that county. Upon a number of farms the shining evidence has been found. Upon one is an old salt well, which, until the great improvement in making salt, was one of the best wells in the country, but now not worked. This well is eight hundred feet deep. When digging, oil, then called skunk-grease, came in so freely that they tubed it out. Oil still floats upon the surface of the water. This well is situated on the bank of the earth. The oil has showed itself in unmistakable quantities upon almost every farm upon Leading creek. We have visited other places which are promising, and but little hesitation in saying that Meigs county, in the vicinity of Leading creek, will compare favorably with Venango. The strike took the same found by the Muskingum Valley, near Duck creek, and I see no reason why, if rightly managed, Leading creek may not equal any of the others now so abundantly yielding to those who are operating so extensively for oil.

West Virginia.

We learn that the Horse Neck Oil Company struck a new well on the 11th inst., which it is confidently expected will yield a good quantity of oil. It is claimed to be a twenty barrel well, and is located in West Virginia, about ten miles from Marietta.

General Oil Items.

Oil is said to have been struck at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island. A company is formed, and specimens are already on exhibition.

Reports still continue of the discovery of oil indications in Illinois, and preparations to dig for oil in the spring. The last indications discovered are in Knox and Lawrence counties.

A newspaper carrier of two or three years ago in Cincinnati, is now estimated to be worth over two millions of dollars. Petroleum did the business for him.

Oil has been found in the town of Berrien, Michigan. A deep well, dug some ten years since within the present corporation, on a lot now owned by George H. Murdock, Esq., was abandoned on account of its dark and nauseating water. On the 16th inst., this old well was sounded, and found to contain petroleum.

The Crops.

The mild spring weather which has prevailed for the last few days, has caused farmers throughout the country to prepare for seeding, and has directed public attention to the condition of the winter crops. Reports from nearly all parts of the country concur in showing that the prospect for a heavy yield of winter wheat has seldom looked more favorable than at the present time. The past winter has been remarkably favorable for wheat. The weather was unusually steady, and although there was but little severely cold weather, the ground steadily remained frozen, and was covered with snow for a longer period than has been known for many years. These are the most favorable conditions for wheat—cold and steady weather, and the ground covered with snow. It is the variable weather in the winter and spring time that causes winter-kill in wheat. Changes from cold to warm—freezing and then thawing weather, by which the ground is alternately thrown out of level, and winter kill follows. Accounts from nearly the entire agricultural district of the North and West indicate that the wheat never looked better than now, and if it is fortunate enough to escape the fly, we shall rust and other pests the blackest, we may expect a bountiful crop.

In this connection, the summary which has just been issued from the Department of Agriculture, concerning the crops of last year, deserves notice. The total number of agricultural products in the loyal States, last year, was $1,500,815,435—an increase of $484,000,000 over the preceding year. The increase in the amount of grain produced last year, as compared with 1858, was $71,445,595. This is a gratifying exhibit, when we remember the ravages upon the producing district caused by the war. If the prospects for the present crop continue as favorable as they now appear, however, the proportion of increase for 1865 will be greatly in excess of the last exhibit.

Return of Generals Kelley and Crook.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

General Kelley arrived at Cumberland on Thursday night from Richmond. Col. Alexander also came with him from Washington. The General reports a great panic in Richmond last Sunday. The city was filled with rumors as to the approach of Sheridan, and the greatest alarm and excitement prevailed among the people. Flour is worth twelve hundred dollars per barrel in Richmond. The General sent out to buy some apples while in prison and got ten for twenty dollars. He was called upon by several Wheeling parties while in prison—among the rest by Chas. W. Russell, Joe. Pendleton, Tom Edwards, Jacob Shriver, Dr. Hughes, John Kinsle, and others, who came from those parts. They were all quite attentive, and freely offered him any accommodations within their power. They conversed freely on the subject of secession in their talk, although no open confessions of their opinions were made. Charley Russell was quite reserved as to the prospects of the Confederacy and did not venture on any discussion as to the prospects. The General says he is regarded as the leader of the left. Davis, or Administration party, in the lower House of the rebel Congress.

Gens. Crook and Kelley and Adj't. Melvin had a tough ride on Thursday, Cumberland to Hyndsonsburg. From that point they were taken to Staunton in a hack. At Harrisonburg a Union man—an Irishman—whom they did not know, seeing Gen. Kelley and Crook, called him in a familiar way, offering him a bunch of cigars. The General declined, saying he did not use them. The Irishman persisted. The Adjutant, Melvin being a smoker took the cigars. Enclosed with the bunch was found a hundred dollars. This showed that the good Union man lived in the vicinity of Harrisonburg.

The two Generals were directed by General Grant, on reaching our lines, to repair to their homes, and from thence to report by letter to the Adjutant General. They are now at home, have reported in person only, and not exchanged as yet. Both stood the trip very well and are reported as in good health. They are of the opinion that rebellion is about breathing its last.

Gen. Grant's Anti-Speculation Order.

The following from the Boston *Advertiser* reflects the honest sentiment of the country. The action of the Lieutenant General, high as he before stood, elevates him in popular estimation, and proves him to be not only the great Captain of the day, but the balance wheel in affairs belonging more especially to other hands than his, but which manage them poorly. We quote:

General Grant has probably earned by his recent order, setting aside trade permits, the undying hatred of all who are concerned in the cotton and tobacco speculations, of which so much has lately been heard. It is also quite probable that a step so bold as that he has now taken may expose him to some unfriendly political influences. But however this may be, the General deserves and will have the thanks and the support of the people for this decisive action. The popular sentiment of the country will view this matter more dispassionately and impartially than many politicians and Washington circles, and no matter whose toes may have been trodden upon, the public will sustain the soldier who has peremptorily declared that these operations, which he finds a hindrance to his work, shall come to an end.

General Intelligence.

In the Massachusetts Legislature a bill is likely to pass the House to exclude liquor dealers from juries.

The order of General McDowell, prohibiting the emigration of persons from San Francisco to Sonora, will prevent the rebel sympathizers in California from embarking in the scheme of Ex-Senator Gwyn, to build up a community there, hostile to this Government.

Letters recently received from prominent Americans in London and Paris, state that all sympathy with the rebellion is rapidly dying out and that the cause of the South is now considered by trading Europeans as perfectly hopeless. Diplomats also remark that dispatches from England and France are becoming exceedingly friendly towards the United States.

The streets of New York are overrun with house-hunters, and the great majority of them hunt in vain, the scarcity of houses continuing to be great as ever, and rents being enormously high. There is an urgent want of small tenements in Pittsburgh, and to-day a thousand could be easily rented at good rates.

It is proposed to hold an International exhibition at Bombay, India, in 1866. The United States Consul there has been requested to call the attention of his Government and of American manufacturers to the fact.

It appears by official statistics just published by the United States Department of Agriculture, that while the farms of the loyal States in the year 1863 produced crops worth $365,764,822, those of the year 1864 yielded $1,501,547,690, showing an increase of nearly sixty per cent. in market value. This is a remarkable increase, but the increase in prices had much to do with it, and is more satisfactory to producers than to consumers.

A Ceylon journal reports the season most favorable for the coffee trade. Eight ships have sailed, all for London, taking 68,203 cwt. of coffee, in the proportions of 41,908 plantation and 26,805 native. The increase in native is something astonishing, and the whole quantity shipped since 1st October is only 16,000 short of the entire export of this kind in the calandar year 1864.

The income section of the new revenue law is so worded as to convey the idea that all Governmennt salaries above six hundred dollars, including those of Congressmen and army and navy officers, are exempt from taxation. Secretary Chase and officers of the Treasury Department say that the section will admit of no other construction. The question raised has not yet been decided by Secretary McCulloch.

The following noble sentiment of President Lincoln will find a response in the heart of every christian patriot in the land: "If God wills that the war continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

The indications are unmistakable that the rebels mean to try one more naval contest on the James river, before giving up Richmond. They have four iron-clads there and are strengthening them in every possible manner, and have maintained a threatening attitude for the last ten days.

Since the departure of General Sheridan, all the sick and surplus baggage and sutler's stores have been sent from Winchester to the rear, leaving the forces there under the temporary command of Major General Hancock, free for a forward movement up the valley at any moment.

It seems certain that in June next, the whole two thousand five hundred miles of Atlantic cable will be ready to pay out from the Great Eastern, and be sunk among the dead men, who, for once, will have their connection with the living world of humanity resumed whether they like it or not. Then, and not before, will be realized in saying that Meigs county, in the vicinity of leading creek, will compare favorably with Venango. The strike took the same found by the Muskingum Valley, near Duck creek, and I see no reason why, if rightly managed, leading creek may not equal any of the others now so abundantly yielding to those who are operating so extensively for oil.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

An amusing story is in circulation about General Singleton and the Fredericksburg tobacco affair. Singleton, it is said, having permission to visit rebeldom for the purpose of trading in tobacco and cotton, took with him to Richmond $2,000,000 in exchange on London. He there purchased this tobacco, which was the property of the rebel Government, and had it shipped to Fredericksburg: but Secretary Stanton, hearing of it, ordered the expedition which proceeded up the Rappahannock and destroyed it. The bacon part of the affair is denied, on the ground that it is improbable that the President should consent to a transaction so obviously to the enemy's benefit as trading necessaries for luxuries would be. But the point of the story is, that it was represented by Singleton, and believed in high circles, that the rebel cause is so near its end that the leaders, with Jeff. Davis at their head, will soon take refuge in Europe, and that they are even now making preparations to secure from the general wreck a comfortable maintenance abroad, many of them having already made large investments in European securities. It is also said, in the same connection, that the whole story about the gold in the Richmond banks is not told, and that recent editorials in the papers most in the interest of the rebel leaders, looking to a seizure of this gold, are for the object of having accessible a larger grab to carry away in the final skedaddle. Singleton's previous visit was supposed to have given him a view of the under-currents in Richmond politics. It was, therefore, believed by the ingenious speculators who combined to furnish the capital for the enterprise, that while they would be embarking in a fat adventure for themselves, the temptation of such an immense sum in London exchange would be so great that the ring would at once precipitate their arrangements to divide the spoils and flee from the fate which impends if they await the operations of Generals Grant, Sheridan and Sherman.

Notwithstanding the denial of General Singleton's friends that his visit to Richmond was mainly with an eye to commercial ventures, there is nevertheless every reason to believe that such was really the fact. The particulars of the visit are naturally kept private, for the reason that officials high in the service of the nation are supposed to be involved, either directly or indirectly, in the project, and as the enterprise is believed to have miscarried, the least probably that is said about it the better. Gen. Singleton's first visit to the Confederate capital satisfied him that there was a fair prospect of success in securing an exchange of products, on the plan of the Fredericksburg affair, which would feather the nest of certain Northern parties quite handsomely, and it was this that induced his second visit several weeks since, and which appears to be continued in the hope that, despite the mishaps to the first lot of tobacco something may yet be accomplished. The President personally, it has been said, has opposed all efforts to exchange produce with the enemy, as the effect of such exchange would be, in its result, aiding strength to their arms in the conflict against us.

Eminent financiers in this city predict a steady decline in gold, every prospect, military and financial favoring a further decline. The bulls may attempt to push up the market, but the policy of Secretary McCulloch is said to be against the success of any such movement.

A singular story is told in political circles respecting the Secretaryship of the Treasury Department. Two or three weeks ago Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, advised Mr. Hooper to withdraw his name as a candidate for the place. His argument was convincing. Said he, "There are two other candidates from Massachusetts, and you will fail. If you withdraw your name now you will stand better before the country than if you do not withdraw." Mr. Hooper acted upon the advice, and sent a letter through the hands of Mr. Fessenden to the President, peremptorily withdrawing his name as a candidate for Secretary of the Treasury Department. Now, judge of his surprise when, upon meeting Mr. Morrill a day or two since, he was accosted as follows: "I was very sorry, Mr. Hooper, to receive your letter declining the use of your name for the Treasury portfolio. *I had my letter made up my mind to send your name into the Senate when I got it.*" The question is, what does Mr. Hooper think of Mr. Morrill as an adviser?

Imperial Toffettes.

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.—The *Court Journal*, describing Prince Napoleon's ball, says: The Princess Clotilde is attired, as usual, without the slightest pretension to extravagance or fashion, and yet looking the most aristocratic lady of the evening. Excited reports of a threatened emeute, if not an open collision, growing out of political antagonisms have been circulated. We are assured by gentlemen of unquestionable authority that there is in reality but the smallest foundation for such reports.

We are assured also that the difficulty arose with one or two students firing at a mark too near the residence of a prominent Union citizen who construed the annoyance into an intention on the part of the students to persecute him. A report from Wellsburg yesterday stated that the grand jurors of the Circuit Court there were on the point of presenting the College as a nuisance. Application was made to the Governor here to interfere in the difficulty, but he has found it impossible to get a reliable and satisfactory statement of the case. It really seems as if there ought to be enough men in Brooke county to sign a document declaring the cause and extent of the difficulty. We understand that the Governor has called for some such attestation, and we trust, therefore, that the citizens of Bethany, that 'or the credit of their place and the benefit of all concerned, they should draw up the document and publish it, and thus relieve themselves from the many reports in circulation. Whatever the facts are, let them be plainly stated.

Excitement at Bethany.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

For several days past we have been hearing rumors of a considerable difficulty at Bethany, between one or more citizens there and several of the students of Bethany College. Excited reports of a threatened emeute, if not an open collision, growing out of political antagonisms have been circulated. We are assured by gentlemen of unquestionable authority that there is in reality but the smallest foundation for such reports.

We are assured also that the difficulty arose with one or two students firing at a mark too near the residence of a prominent Union citizen who construed the annoyance into an intention on the part of the students to persecute him. A report from Wellsburg yesterday stated that the grand jurors of the Circuit Court there were on the point of presenting the College as a nuisance. Application was made to the Governor here to interfere in the difficulty, but he has found it impossible to get a reliable and satisfactory statement of the case. It really seems as if there ought to be enough men in Brooke county to sign a document declaring the cause and extent of the difficulty. We understand that the Governor has called for some such attestation, and we trust, therefore, that the citizens of Bethany, that 'or the credit of their place and the benefit of all concerned, they should draw up the document and publish it, and thus relieve themselves from the many reports in circulation. Whatever the facts are, let them be plainly stated.

PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

Cognac Brandy—best imported.
Fine Old Madeira and Sherry Wines.
Claret and Champagne Wines.
Jamaica Rum.
Pure Old Holland Gin.
Ice Blackberry Brandy and Wine.
"Bell's" Old Rye Whisky.
Pure Port Wine.

Our Brandies, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines are purchased to *bond* from the proprietors of the most celebrated vineyards, and being received direct from the Boston House, we will warrant them a pure vintage and unadulterated.

Our stock of the above goods cannot fail to please.

N. McLARRAN & CO.,

Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. mh14

H. C. DOOLITTLE. N. D. PECK.

DOOLITTLE & PECK,

General Commisson Merchants,

NOS. 69 & 70 WATER ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

For the sale of

FLOUR, GRAIN, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, DRIED FRUITS, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS

All orders for Carbon Oil filled at the lower market prices.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

mh21-tju10,

☞ A WRITER in *Blackwood* professes to know all the English women abroad who write travels, and he says "that they all sketer, most of them are short-sighted and wear thick boots and spectacles, very little crinoline, with what there is of it rather long. The younger ones are reserved, the older ones gushing.

Go to Concert Hall this evening and see the great and novel reflector of the Universe.

DIED:

WILLIAMS—On Saturday afternoon the 18th inst. ELLEN, wife of Rev. John Williams M. E. Minister. Funeral on Tuesday at 10 A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWO COUNTRY EDITORS—SITUATION WANTED.—A practical printer desires a situation in a country office—State of Ohio preferred—for himself and wife. Is willing to take the foremanship for himself and composition for wife. Address TYPO, Commercial Office, Pittsburgh Pa., stating address, &c. mh21-3t.

FURNITURE SALE.—On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be sold Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, &c. T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer. mh21

FOR SALE—

POSSESSION given on the first of April, a desirable residence in Sewickly. For particulars enquire on the premises of J. L. CARSWELL & SAMPLE. Real Estate Broker, No. 85, Federal street, Allegheny. mh21 2tw1t

OIL WAGONS FOR SALE.

ONE or TWO Wagons built for hauling oil—nearly new—for sale. Also, harness for two horses, will sell cheap. Apply at 103, FOURTH STREET. mh24 1t

FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR.

200 Bbls. Madison City Mills.
100 " Falls of Ohio
100 " Superior Mills.

Retail dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call. DOOLITTLE & PECK, mh21-2t No. 69 & 70, Water street.

REWARD.

A liberal reward will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the recovery of our STEAM BOILER, 16 feet long, 32 inches diameter, with two 10 inch flues, one 6 ill of 1½ Manner Laid Rope, carried off by the late flood from Oil City.

LUCESCO OIL CO. mh21-3t No. 11 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADJOURNED MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 45 Fifth st. on Wednesday the 22d day of March, instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. C. G. RUSSELL, President. THOS. M. HOWE, Secretary. mh21-2t

FOR SALE—A farm of 100 acres of land, situated in Ross township, about 8 miles from Allegheny City, and 2½ miles from Evergreen Hamlet, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. The land is all under fence, in a good state of cultivation, with abundance of water for stock; plenty of timber for ordinary use, and orchard of apple trees. Two barns erected on the place, a large new frame dwelling house, containing nine rooms, with cellar underneath; also a blacksmith shop and log house with a never failing spring of excellent water near the door. Also, a large frame barn, sheep shed, &c., all in good order. If desired, will be sold along with the above a lot of horses, cows, sheep, wagons, farming tools, &c. Apply to or address R. KIDD, No. 75 Grant street, or HAINES & RIDDLE, Diamond, Allegheny. mh21-4t

DIARIES FOR 1865.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.

REILS SUPERIOR INK,

Equal to Arnold's and Much cheaper. Copying Presses. Copying Books.

STATIONERY.
STATIONERY.
STATIONERY.

For sale by MYERS, SCHOVER & CO., mh21 Post Building, No. 29 Fifth street.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICE OF

CARPETS!

Desiring to afford the public an opportunity of purchasing goods at popular prices corresponding with the times, and also to close out the remaining humble manufacturing generally we have this day marked down prices throughout our entire stock to a low figure, and now offer a complete assortment of new and choice patterns Brussels, Velvets, two and three ply Ingrain, Hemp Carpets, Window Shades, &c., at a reduction of 25 to 40% per cent.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth street,

Second floor, next to Postoffice and Custom House. mh21

STYLE, BEAUTY AND FASHION.

All combined in one

—AT THE—

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store,

NO. 73 MARKET STREET.

EVERYTHING NEW AND NOVEL

Is there on Exhibition.

mh21-2t.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY vs. George Freeman and others.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. No. 264, Mar. h term, 1865. Damages, $500.

And now, March 1, 1865, the plaintiff by its attorney presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, its petition setting forth that it has the power granted in their Charter had entered upon all that certain lot of ground situate in the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the South side of Liberty street at a distance of 144 feet from Mechanic street, thence along Liberty street eastwardly 24 feet to lot formerly of James Forsyth, thence along said lot 100 feet to Perry street, thence westwardly along said street 24 feet to the lot formerly of C. C. Child, and thence northwardly along said lot 100 feet to Liberty street, the place of beginning; that they desired to appropriate said lot for general railroad purposes; that they had been unable to agree with the owners thereof as the law requires proposals proper to be paid them for the same; that Caroline Ferdinand, Eva Regina, Charles and Elizabeth Wankel, heirs of Sylvester Wankel, Barbara, Marianna, Eva, Franziska and Josephine Wankel, Frederick and William Stock, children of William Stock, had title to and in said lot. That the said Company prayed the Court in said petition to appoint five viewers to ascertain and determine the damages the said parties (interalias) were entitled to receive from said Company for entering upon and appropriating said lot. That said Court did on said day appoint George Albree, Samuel Rea, W. K. Nimick, James Dalzell and John A. Forsythe, as viewers, and did order and direct them to meet on the said lot on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., to discharge the duties of their appoint

The Daily Commercial

Advertising Terms--A Change

follow us are the sole terms on which new ad ements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL this date. Existing contracts will be carried ou eviously agreed to:

CENTS a line each time for solid advertise ts, and the same rate for the space occupied by played advertisements.

NTY CENTS a line each time for leaded no s under Local or City head.

dvertisement inserted for less than twenty-fiv nts a time.

CITY MATTERS.

☞For additional local see first page.

THE LATE FLOOD.—So much has been written said about the late flood that the subject ld seem to be almost threadbare. Yet as water recedes the extent of the damage omes more and more apparent, and hun ds of sight-seekers spent yesterday in visit and viewing the late inundated portions the two cities and the suburban villages. In lower parts of Allegheny City, especially ween Rebecca street and Seminary Hill, t bodies of water yet remain on the low unds, forming lagoons, or miniature lakes, ich will remain for some time unless drain s be applied, which, if possible should be ne, as when the weather becomes warm the ter will form stagnant pools, which may ed disease in that locality. Along the line Rebecca street large numbers of pine logs e to be seen which venturesome spirits had ught in the Allegheny and towed to a secure enorage, for which they will be entitled to ivage. In front of Gen. Wm. Robinson's sidence, on Federal street, lies a huge water ked log, which for aught that is known to e contrary, may have waved its branches er the first white child born west of the ing-roney mountains. What disposition the eneral will make of the log is not known, but it will no doubt remind pedestrians. It might s well to permit it to lie there as a landmark d memento of the flood.

Thousands of workmen are engaged in clear ig away the mud and dirt from the various manufacturing establishments, and in a day or wo the smoke and noise caused by busy in ustry will ascend as usual. The women, who few days ago looked anything but happy and ontented, and what woman would with her ome filled with muddy water? begin to smile s the old days before the flood, the waters having ft them, and by the aid of brooms, brushes, c., their houses are once more being set in rder.

It will, however, require weeks of dry weath r before the cellars in the lower parts of the We cities can be pumped out or drained so ffi ciently dry to become serviceable. Those co cupying tenements thus situated should set about removing the water at once as a sanitary measure, if for no other reason. It needs no argument to prove that a cellar full of water is calculated to generate disease and death among the inmates.

Every one says the Stereopticon is the finest and most instructive exhibition ever seen here.

SECESH BUNTING.—Commander McCook, of the gunboat Cronicus, has placed in the possession of Mayor Lowry the first Confederate flag raised over the walls of Fort Beauregard, in Charleston, about the time that Major Anderson was compelled to lower the Stars and Stripes from the ramparts of ever memorable Sumter. The flag is made of coarse bunting, the stripes being red and white with a blue square in the corner, on which is displayed but sixteen of the original stars which in days gone by be gemed the glorious old Stars and Stripes, when once floated, and will again float, over every foot of territory that rightfully belongs to the United States. Commander McCook is a nephew of our townsman Dr. Geo. McCook, and is brought the proud emblem of Southern chivalry home with him, at the urgent request of his uncle, who, should he be spared to live out the allotted days of man, will have collected quite a museum of trophies captured by our brave Union soldiers. The flag will remain at the Mayor's office for a few days, where the curious in such matters may see it. What disposition the Doctor intends making of it is not known, but from his undeviating loyalty to the National banner, unblemished by the loss of a single jewel, it may readily be conceived that he will not preserve it in a glass case, nor daily sprinkle it with lavender water.

SPRING ELECTIONS.—The following is the result of the late election for officers in McClure township: School Directors—Wm. Walker, Robert Forester, Robert Coulter. Auditor—Wm. Lees. Justices of the Peace—Nicholas Carr. Treasurer—W. F. Richardson. Assessor—Robert H. Kerr. Clerk—Cyrus Hutchison. Constable—Thomas Foley. Judge of Election—Hugh Fleming. Inspectors—B. B. Campbell, James McAllister.

In Birmingham, a misunderstanding occurred at the Republican primary meeting, owing to the Democrats being permitted to participate, and a large number of Union men declined to visit the polls on election day and vote. This apathy caused a large proportion of the Democrats to be elected, the following is the result: Burgess—James Salisbury; Justices of the Peace—Michael Lipp; School Directors—William Beck, John W. McKee; Constables—John Kowalinski, Assessor—Lorenzo Bayer. *First Precinct*—Council—Bernard Walker, Robert Cunningham; Judge of Election—William Hunsen; Inspector—John Breck. Return Inspector—Peter Beckler. *Second Precinct*—Council—Fred. L. Iunsen, James Kerr; Judge of Election—James Mourin; Inspector—John C. Schaffer; Return Inspector—John P. Jones.

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.—The entire Union ticket in this township was elected—Judge of Elections—Wm Aken; Inspectors—J. Nichol, Wm. Phillips; Justices of the Peace—John M'Clusky, Samuel Glass; Supervisors—Alex. Speer, Wm. Caldwell; School Directors—W. M. Gibson, John Anderson, John M. Edmundson; Assessor—John Nichols; Township Clerk—Capt. J. N. Pitball; Constable—John Nichols.

Have you seen the Stereopticon? No. Then by all means go to-night—It is beautiful.

$100 Reward.—The owners of oil and oil barrels who have lost the same by the late freshet in the Allegheny river, having appointed the undersigned a committee to collect and receive the oil and oil barrels caught by parties along the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, notice is hereby given that the above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person who knowingly sells, conceals or destroys any oil or oil barrels captured in the late rise.

And a further reward of one hundred dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person defacing or erasing marks on the oil barrels aforesaid. The undersigned will be found at H. McKelvey's office, corner Hand street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, where all persons having oil or oil barrels in their possession will be rewarded by reporting immediately to either of the undersigned.

HUGH M'KELVEY,
JAMES MAGEARGEY, } Committee.
FREDERICK FISHER,

ALLEGHENY SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.—Once more have the young ladies of Miss Davis' school, aided by their teacher, with willing hearts and hands, exerted themselves for the good of our brave soldiers. They held a fair in Christmas week, the proceeds of which, $288, were handed to the Soldiers' Aid Society of Allegheny, to be used in buying whatever will be needed during the spring campaign. The Society, in the name of the soldiers who will be benefitted by their kindness, thanks all the young ladies most warmly. The Soldiers' Aid Society of Allegheny, in an existance of two years, has received and expended about $2,600. We have now plenty of material, and once more, believing it to be the last time it will be necessary, we beg the ladies of Allegheny to come and get work. The rooms are open and work ready on Thursday afternoons, in Mr. R. H. Davis' new building, corner Federal and Water streets, Allegheny.

Every one is amazed to see the wonderful views at the Stereopticon.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown girl, supposed to be from eight to twelve years old, was found floating in the Ohio river, in the back part of Neville Island, on Sunday last. Wm. A. Shank, Esq., Justice of the Peace of Neville township, held an inquest on the body, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. The deceased was very much disfigured, and had apparently been in the water for several months. A portion of the dress worn by the child is in possession of Coroner Clawson and any family having lost a child of that age can see the dress by calling on the Coroner, at the Fort Pitt Foundry.

SALE OF MARES.—We would call attention to the advertisement in our columns this day, giving notice of a sale of one hundred Government mares, with foal, to take place at Baltimore, Md., on the 23d inst. Mares are seldom used in the cavalry service of our army, and therefore are not needed in that branch. The majority of those to be sold were captured from the enemy, and are well bred, free from disease and in very good condition. An opportunity thus afforded to farmers and others for profitable investment.

AN INCIDENT OF THE FLOOD.—A young lady who visited Belmont on Friday evening, on her return home about twelve o'clock, found the water around her dwelling. Supposing it not to be deep, she concluded to wade to the door, but in so doing suddenly found herself in the cellar, one of the doors having floated off. The young gentleman accompanying rescued her, the only loss sustained being by the ladies losing a hat, saturated garments and a bad fright.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles *price 50 cents.* oc26-1y

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscriptio Agency for the sale of United States Treasury note bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest pe annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 186 and are payable three years from that time in curren cy, or are convertible at the option of the holder int

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levi on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 Note.
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten "	"	"	$500 "
20 "	"	"	$1000 "
$1 "	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State anks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesm-n's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
feb14-dew-1m

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865. }

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] **HUGH McCULLOCH,**
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja24-2m

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
Washington, January 26, 1865. }

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja31-2m

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL REA, BENJ. F. JONES,
BARCLAY FREESTON, BYRON H. PAINTER,
GEO. W. HAILMAN.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking system, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House,

Corner Wood and First streets.

Subscriptions received for U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes a supply of which is on hand for immediate delivery.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier. mh6-1m

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1865.
CIRCULAR NO. 6.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE Proclamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as present themselves in accordance with its provisions:

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved the 3d of March, 1863, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily renounced and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which so enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required further, as an executive act, to issue his proclamation, setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-ninth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President:

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

The records and returns of those deserters will be made up in the same manner as is provided for in other cases by existing regulations; except that it will be noted on the book of deserters arrested, opposite the name of the deserter, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the President's Proclamation; and the number thus surrendering themselves to be separately stated on the report to the Bureau.

The Secretary of War directs that no reward be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order by the District Provost Marshals.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

mh15

CARBON OIL

For sale in Five Gallon Cans,

ARDESCO OIL CO.,
27 IRWIN STREET,

ja7-1f

WANTED.

WANTED—A good business man, middle aged, one having some experience in Hotel Business preferred. Address W. H.,
P. O Box 292
mh22-3t

WANTED—Owners for a quantity of Lumber and Oil Barrels secured by us on our mill property at Wood's Run, and the adjoining grounds of Mr. Wakeman, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold according to law. LINDSAY, OWENS & CO.,
mh 20-1w.

WANTED—A respectable DWELLING, for which a good price will be paid. Inquire of Drs. HAZLETT & BARBOUR, 252 Penn st. mh18-3t

WANTED—A suitable person, who has some experience in the business, and some leisure time to devote to editing and publishing a small weekly paper in this city. Address P. O. Box 115. fe22 eod

WANTED—For CLUB "A," Sixth Ward, REPRESENTATIVE RECRUITS. MEN NOT LIABLE TO DRAFT, will receive the HIGHEST LOCAL BOUNTY, and be credited to any company they may desire, by applying to Captain J. McFALAND, at the Mayor's office, Fourth street. [mh18-2t

WANTED—By a steady and industrious man, a situation as BOOK-KEEPER, or where there is willing to be learned. Writes a good hand and is quick at figures. References given. Address "D. C. T.," Pittsburgh P. O.
mh17-4t

BODY WANTED--WM. SHIELDS,

aged nine years, was drowned on the 5th instant, in the Youghiogheny River, at Lock No. 1. He was of sandy complexion; dressed in black jacket and blue pants, and had a Sabbath school book in his pocket. Any person finding a body of this description will confer a great favor by communicating the same to Ekin postoffice, Allegheny county, Penna.
mh17-6t THOMAS SHIELDS.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as a Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.

Ja27-3m JONES BROS. & CO.,
630 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Second night of the engagement of the distinguished young tragedian
EDWIN ADAMS,
Who will appear in his popular personation of
ROVER—IN WILD OATS.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING will be presented Mr. O'Keefe's sparkling five act comedy entitled WILD OATS.

Rover.....Edwin Adams.
Overture.....Orchestra
To conclude with the
SWISS COTTAGE.
Lisette—with songs.....Mrs. Dickson.
Nat.....J. O. neflon.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF LITTLE JOCK.
Tremendous bill for THIS EVENING.
The grand military spectacle of
The French Spy; or, the Fall of Algiers.
In three acts, with all the original music, dances, effects, battles, incidents and the terrific broad sword combat. Marietta Bates as the French Spy.
Laughable interludes, beautiful dances, wonderful gymnastics, &c., &c., by Misses Bates, Lehman, Christine, Hamon, Julie, Miller, and Messrs. Bates, Theodore Hart, Blaxie, Wood, Farlone, Davis, Berger, and the entire company.
REMEMBER TO NIGHT.

CONCERT HALL,
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,
THE GREAT AND NOVEL REFLECTOR OF THE UNIVERSE, open every Night this week, at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 O'CLOCK.

New Tours Through the World, and Fresh Transcripts of all that is Beautiful and Wonderful in its Natural Scenery, Interesting Local views, &c., &c.
Change of Programme every Night.
☞ Doors open at ½ o'clock; commences at 8 precisely.
ADMISSION, 50 cents; Children 25 cents.
Family tickets admit 4 adults for $1 50
Tickets office at C. C. Mellor's and Kleber & Co's.
Admission to MATINEES 15 and 25 cts.
mh 21

ENGLISH OPERA,
AT MASONIC HALL.
Directors.....Messrs. Campbell & Castle.
Manager.....Mr. Frank Rivers.
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. F. Wester.
Musical Conductor.....Mr. W. G. Deitrich.

LAST THREE NIGHTS
CAMPBELL & CASTLE'S
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 20th and 21st, will be performed the great Comic Opera by Deanbretta, called the
ELIXER OF LOVE.

WEDNESDAY.—Last Night. Farewell benefit of Mr. S. C. Lamb bell.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To accommodate all classes, seats to a portion of the Hall will be 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Family circle, reserved and without extra charge at the music store of C. C. Mellor, No. 81 Wood street. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The overture will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Books of the opera for sale at the door.
W. H. HUGH, Business Agent.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, also Sheet and Streamers, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I also have the exclusive use of the privilege of the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jel8-1y

PITTSBURGH AND McKEESPORT CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PENN'A.

Pittsburgh Office, 81 Wood street.

This Company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS, P. T. CARS, WOREN and BARS complete. Railroad Rollers, Pitt Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings; Cooking and Heating stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators and Foundry Castings in general.

Iron and Metal Turning

done to order on short notice.

T. B. HAMMER, President, McKeesport.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt'n, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:
T. B. HAMMER, W. H. BROWN,
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.
fe24-eod-1f

HAVING disposed of my NURSERIES and GREENHOUSES to my sons, I am fully resumed, and them to my friends and customers. They are authorized to settle all outstanding accounts.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.
Pittsburgh Nursery, March, 1865.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, (Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.,) Nurserymen and Florists, Pittsburgh, Pa., offer for sale for Spring planting 50,000 Fruit trees, Apple, Pear & Peach, of all sizes, at $15 per 100. Also, a very large stock of Pear (standard and Dwarf), Cherry, Peach, Dwarf, Apple and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.

Dealers and Landscape Gardeners supplied at reduced rates. mh8-2taw-3t

J. C. MATTERN,
(Successor to George W. Weyman.)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Smithfield streets
oc26-1y-eod

FOR SALE—

The subscriber, acting Executor of Dr. PETER SHOENBERGER, deceased, offers at private sale the property known as the "Iodine Spring Property," situate at Locopoke, in the county of Westmoreland, and State of Pennsylvania, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of land, on which are the old Furnace Stack, a coal house, several tenant houses and a barn, now in the possession of Samuel Baker. The land is bounded on one side, by the Conemaugh river. About the one third of it is river bottom and the balance hilly. The Pennsylvania railroad passing about midway through it. There are veins of stone coal and iron ore upon it, which have been worked, and there is strong reason to believe that there is a deposit of oil under its surface, which can be reached at no unreasonable depth. An old well was bored for saltwater many years ago, and there is a tradition, that in boring it, an unusually thick inner vein of stone coal was passed through, and that at the greatest depth an abundance of gas escaped from the opening. It is from these circumstances of proof why the sale enterprise was abandoned, but there is a probability that if the borers of oil had caused the presence at that day being regarded as a draw back upon the value of the salt well. About 7 miles further West, in cutting the roadway of the Penna. railroad, out of the side hill, skirting the Conemaugh river, a stratum of rock, said to be fifteen feet in thickness, was exposed, which, when broken, emits the odor of petroleum in a high degree. The geological formation of the country in the neighborhood would indicate that the same rock ought to be found at some distance under the surface at Locopoke, which is situated in a basin formed by the Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, in which basin, oil deposits ought to be found, if there exists that region, a workable vein of fire clay is also found, on this property. Whilst millions of dollars are being realized in supposed oil and other mineral lands at remote points from railroads or other avenues of transportation, ere is a property, on the very track of the Pennsylvania railroad, which presents much stronger inducements for investment on the hypothesis which has carried so much capital into remote localities. I invite the attention of capitalists, and especially of oil operators, to this property.
JOHN G. MILES.
Executor of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, deceased, Huntingdon, January 12, 1865. ja21-3taw-3m

FEATHERS.—

Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. H. KING,
no15 Liberty Street.

MANUFACTURERS.

1865. **FORT PITT BOILER & SHEET IRON WORKS.** 1865.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Breechin, Fire Beds Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.
Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. fe7

JOHN MAFFETT.....JAMES OLD.

MAFFETT & OLD,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of OIL WELL PUMPS and TOOLS, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Tolles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Samp on Posts and Walking Beam Irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings.
We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address
fe17 MAFFETT & OLD, P. O. Box 112

ANDREWS, ARMSTRONG & ABBY,
ENGINE BUILDERS and
PRACTICAL MACHINISTS
CORNER OHIO ST. AND EAST LANE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Manufacturers of double and single acting engine, blowing engines for oil refineries, pulleys, hangers and shafting.
Particular Attention Paid to Repairing.
The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of oil engines, which are now being manufactured by us. dec8-6m

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
PRICE & SIMS,
Successors to W. G. Price,
Corner Penn, avenue and Price street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Thimble Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Beadened Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Log Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow Ware Castings, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for Agricultural Implements.
Also, Castings of all kinds for Plowmen, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy, made to order. ja25-1y

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES,
Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets
Pittsburgh, Pa. no16-1y

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
AGENCY HOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET.
PITTSBURGH, PA

JAMES BOWN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. 1y2-cv

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

R. LLOYD.....GORDON BLACK
LLOYD & BLACK,
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
PITTSBURGH, PA.
For sale low, by

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. YANKIRK, Sec'y
ETNA STOVE COMPANY,
(Successor to A. Bradley.)
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES.
Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves), the
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON-SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves). Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

C. W. KIEFER.....C. L. STRAUB.....W. HUMMEL.
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER, STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
LEATHER,
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa
ja30-1y

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Rolling Mill Machinery for all sizes of Plate Iron. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material and workmanship. 1y15-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
No. 89 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EULER & SAUNTER,
NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND Spring Wagons.
All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.
☞ REPAIRING done at short notice.
EULER & SAUNTER.
de17-3 No. 7 St. Clair street.

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
BURLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts, Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 72 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. [jy2ly

JOSEPH PENNOCK.....ROBERT C. TOTTEN
FULTON FOUNDRY.
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
PENNOCK & TOTTEN.
(Successors to Jos. Pennock and Pennock & Hart.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILL ROLLS, warranted, Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Roller and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns, and Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bolle's patent wrought iron bends; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bent or straight; Rolls turned and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill patterns purchased from the "Fort Pitt Foundry." ja21-1y

H. EDMUNDSON.....W. K. BATEMAN
EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 90 and 98 Third street, near Wood, and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair Cotton, Husk and Straw Mat tresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c. &c. se27

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
EBBERT & PATTERSON,
At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street Birmingham,
Office: No. 67 Fourth street,
ja4-1y PITTSBURGH.

M. WHITMORE.....C. H. WOLFF.....G. J. DUFF.....T. R. LANE
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. ja6

UNION BRASS WORKS.
MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS,
Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.
No. 12 Second near Short street,
jy26-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and Warehouse corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy6-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW CARPETS.
FIRST ARRIVAL.
We are now receiving our
SPRING STOCK,
Comprising the finest and most complete assortment of
WILTON,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE PLY, and INGRAIN
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
RUG MATS, &c.,
Which we are enabled to sell at prices lower than ever reached last season.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.
mr3

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails. Philadelphia Pattern, 4 pounds to the yard. no7-1y

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS
JACOB S. PRICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
TILE AND FURNACE LINING.
GROUND CLAY ALWAYS ON HAND.
oc17-1y NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.

RAILROAD
Car Wheels and Axles.
Having purchased the right to manufacture
Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,
We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels, which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use.
We also manufacture, and can furnish promptly,
Superior Rolled Axles.
JONES & LAUGHLINS.
no15-1y

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut Wet side,
de13-1 *PHILADELPHIA, PA*

VINEGAR.
H. REDENBACH & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—
300 bushels Beans,
100 sacks Dried Apples,
5 sacks Buckwheat Flour,
50 barrels Cranberries,
20 gallons Apple Butter,
15 kits, prime Roll Butter,
20 " Maple Sugar,
50 " Refined Sugars,
100 superior Iron bound Petroleum Oil Barrels
For sale low, by
C. H. ORTH & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
ja17 No. 21 Smithfield street, 1st and 2d sts.

ATTORNEYS.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON
**S

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Sevens-Thirties.
U. S. 5 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin. Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au15

Finance and Trade.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

Gold tumbled down to 160¼. Stocks are all lower; Caldwell, $5; Dalzell, $8; Maple Shade, $28; Curtin nominal.

MONDAY, March 20, p. m.

—Oil stock speculators are just now in a very perplexed state of mind, and many of them are disposed to turn their certificates into cash, and rest upon their gains or losses as the case may be.

The time may be near, or it may be yet distant, but it is only a question of time—a big catastrophe will some day overtake the holders of oil stocks, and they will find themselves in possession of a lot of worthless certificates.

A large majority of the stocks in the Eastern markets, and some of those in our own are purely speculative, and were intended by the projectors merely to sell, and not to obtain oil. All of this class will disappear and be forever lost sight of in a tight money market.

Another and by far the smallest class, are the companies which have real merit and are well managed, these will be depressed in price for a time but eventually will rise in value as their resources are developed. The cautious investor will avail himself of the depression of prices to buy into such companies at low rates, and patiently await the rise which is sure to occur when a good strike of oil is obtained.

—There was an average attendance at the People's Exchange this evening, and prices of stocks ruled low. There was a manifest indisposition to operate to any extent—the transactions are therefore comparatively limited. Pittsburgh and New York is still advancing, selling up to 2 60. Tarr, Story and Cherry Run sold down to 98. The following are the actual sales:

100	Shares Caldwell	5 50
300	do Cherry Run and Blood	1 15
300	do do do	1 15
800	do do do	1 15
200	do Cherry Run and Pit Hole	99
10	do do do	98
10	do Columbia	79 00
200	do Pittsburgh and New York	2 60
100	do do do	2 60
100	do do do	2 60
100	do do do	2 60
100	do do do	2 99
100	do Pittsburgh and Phila	3 45
100	do do do	2 45
500	do Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	98
100	do Whitely Creek	2 00
100	do do	2 00
50	do do	2 00
100	do do	2 10

AFTER BOARD.

200	shares Ritchie	75
100	do Whitely Creek	1 90
200	do Cherry Run Central	2 20

The closing offers to "buy" and "sell" were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked
Acme	35	40
Banner	1 23	1 25
Blood Farm & Ohio Petroleum	1 00	1 75
Caldwell of Philadelphia	5 30	5 50
Central Basin	1 21	1 40
Cherry Run Central	2 05	2 10
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	1 15	1 15
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 20	1 35
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	99	99
Columbia	70 00	76 00
Dalzell	7 75	9 00
Duck Creek		19 00
Eldorado	1 40	1 75
Fayette	50	1 60
Fleming and Blood	2 75	3 00
Great American	5 00	6 00
Homestead	1 00	1 88
Lincoln Oil and Mining		1 00
Meadow	90	
Merchants	48	50
McAboy and Cherry Run	95	1 00
Mollenghen's Pioneer	40	1 00
National, of Pittsburgh	1 25	3 00
Ohio Valley	1 50	
Oil Basin, of Phila		9 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 75	5 00
Paxton		4 25
Revenue		1 50
Rose	1 25	1 75
Rynd Farm	4 50	6 00
Southwestern, of Philadelphia		5 00
Stella		1 00
Star Well	1 01	1 25
Steel Well	25 00	75 00
Tack Petroleum of New York	2 75	4 00
Union Line	50	1 00
Western Pennsylvania		3 00
West Virginia Pittsburgh		1 50
Whitely Creek	1 00	

New York Brass Market.

BRASS—Prices same as our last, having declined 14 cents, having been unchanged for five months previous.

ROLLED AND SHEET BRASS.

HIGH BRASS—All Nos. up to 30, and widths 14 to 20, and under.....52

All Nos. up to 30 in., and widths 14 to 20 inch. inclusive.....54

All Nos. up to 30 inch, and widths 21 to 30 inch inclusive.....56

Half cent ℔ lb advance on each No. above No. 20 to No. 38, inclusive.

All Brass thinner than No. 28 is Platers' Brass, at.....68

Sheets 24x48 inches, and all other sheets cut to sizes and lengths.....62

Sheets wider than 30 inches, and under 40 inches.....58

Sheets wider than 40 inches.....60

Circular Sheets, in diameter 14 inches and under.....59

Circular Sheets, in diameter 14 to 20 inches, inclusive.....61

Circular Sheets, in diameter 21 to 30 inches, inclusive.....63

Circular Sheets, in diameter 31 to 40 inches, inclusive.....65

Circular Sheets, in diameter over 40 inches, inclusive.....67

Low Brass 4 cents ℔ lb more than High Brass.

Gilding Metal 7 cents ℔ lb more than High Brass.

Painters or Gold Metal, in bars.....60

Painters or Gold Metal, sawed.....62

Brass over ½ inch to 2 inches in width, 1 cent ℔ lb, advance will be charged for slitting.

Brass ½ inch or less in width, 5 cents ℔ lb advance for slitting.

BRASS AND COPPER WIRE.

High Brass Wire, up to No. 20	53
" " " Nos. 21, 22, and 23	54
" " " Nos. 24 and 25	55
" " " No. 26	56

Low Brass Wire 4 cents ℔ lb advance above price for Brass Wire.

Copper Wire 10 cents ℔ lb advance above price for Brass Wire.

Brass Tubing, plain	62
" fancy	65

Brass Kettles, 70 cents. Over 5.00 lb, 10 per cent discount.

Belt and Hose Copper Rivets and Burs.

No.	7	8	9	18	11	12
Price	69c.	70	72	74	76	78

Brackers' Rivets, 69 cents.

Terms.....net cash.

—*Iron Age.*

New York Iron and Steel Market.

IRON—DUTY: Bars, 1 to 1½ cents ℔ lb; Railroad, 6/10 cents ℔ 100 lb.; Rolled and Plate, 1¼ cents ℔ lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop and Scroll, 1½ to 1¾ cents ℔ lb.; Pig, $9 ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents ℔ lb.

Pig, Scotch, No 1.....(cash).....56@58

Bar, Swedes, ass'd sizes, (gold).....6@7 50

STORE PRICES

Bar, Swedes, ass'd sizes	22½@25
Sheet, English, Single	18@19
Bar, American, Com and Refined	14@15
Horse Shoe	18@18½
Rods, English, ⅝ @ 8-16 inch	16@17
Hoop, English	19½@20
Nail Rod	℔ lb 14½@15
Steel, Russia	28½@30
Sheet, Eng. Single, Double & Treble	19@19½

Steel—Duty: Bars and Ingots, valued at 7c ℔ pound, or under, 2¼ cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents ℔ pound; over 11 cents, 3½ cents per pound, and 10 per cent, ad val.

English, Cast (2d & 1st quality)	25@31
English Spring (2d & 1st quality)	15@17
English Blister (2d & 1st quality)	14@16
English Machinery	18@21
German (2d & 1st quality)	18@20
American Blister	8@9
American, Cast, Hammered	8@9
American, Cast, Rolled	17@22
American Spring	12@20

Nails—Duty: Cut, 1½; Wrought 2½; Horse Shoe, 5 cents per pound. (Cash.)

Cut, 4d 2½ ℔ 100 lb	8 00
Clinch	9 00
Horse Shoe, Forged, (8d.) per pound	35
Copper	45
Yellow Metal	25
Zinc	

—*Shipping List*

New York Iron Market.

Best brands Scotch pig are held firmly at $57@58, at which 150 tons Glengarnock have been sold; English is offered at $57@58. American is entirely nominal at $60. English rails have been active, with sales of 2,000 to 3,000 tons at about $54 gold, now held higher. English bar, from importers hands, continues extremely dull and nominal—or 50 tons refined put upon the market. $115 cash was accepted. From store, offers are nominally as quoted, but buyers have the advantage by looking through the market. American bar is a little easier—$90 from Trenton refined, sold to the trade, from manufacturers hands, at $130, and small lots, $ 35, cash.

New York Tin Market.

The market for pig is at a stand, with about as little disposition to sell as to buy at any moment; current prices are not nominal—Straits is held at 27¼@28 gold, and English 25 at which 5 tons of the latter were taken. In plates there has been no business, the gold prices remain as before, viz: $8 75 for I. C. Charcoal, and $7 50 for I. C. Coke; quotations in currency are very irregular, but generally lower.

New York Tallow Market.

The market has ruled dull and heavy, and prices have further declined; the sales foot up 250,000 lbs at 12¾@13⅝ cents, closing at 12¾@13⅛; also 195,000 lbs Washington, 13¾.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, March 21, 1865.

BUSINESS—We have nothing new to note in regard to trade generally, the demand being confined to small parcels to meet the wants of the city trade. Besides, a large amount of attention was drawn towards the late destructive flood, that caused so much loss, particularly to our oil dealers. The weather continues very pleasant. Both rivers continue to fall rapidly. Trade will be resumed to all parts at once. On the Monongahela landing business was moderately active; several boats were receiving whilst others were discharging. The Yorktown came in from Louisville with a large trip, one item being 1,000 barrels flour. She will load in turn for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Emma Graham, as usual, had a heavy cargo, principally flour and eggs. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m. The W. H. Osborn was due last night. She will load for Missouri river. The Hard Times will be found at the landing this morning. She will leave for Nashville on Saturday. The Armadillo is announced for the same port. The fleet packet Bayard left for the oil regions, crowded with passengers. The Glide No. 3 was preparing to leave last evening for Cincinnati, with a good trip. The Empire City did not get off last evening. She will leave this day positively. The fine packet Silver Cloud No. 3 is loading for St. Paul, and will have dispatch. The new steamer Lorena is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. The Minerva did not leave yesterday. She was engaged in making repairs, and will leave on her next regular day. The Brownsville packets continue to do a large business. The crowds to the oil lands of Virginia are increasing. The cry is still they come. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

EGGS—The receipts are on the increase; prices tend downward. We note sales to the extent of 10 bbls at 24c.

BEANS—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Sales were made at $2 25@2 75 ⅌ bush per quality.

POTATOES—The market has undergone no change. The demand was local. Sales of 20 bbls Peach Blows at $2 25; and 100 bushels do at $1 10 per bushel.

BUTTER—Prices have a downward tendency. Buyers are not inclined to purchase to any extent. We note sales of 18 packages at 35@32.

The latter figure for a choice article.

FLOUR—The market was dull. Dealers manifest no disposition to sales hold. One parcel of 1,000 bbls Extra sold by the Yorktown, for which a purchaser was wanted. Whether the owner succeeded in finding that individual has not been ascertained when we left the market. The nominal rates from store for Extra Family were $10@10 50, as per quality. The receipts by the river are increasing.

GRAIN—The market was just in that condition that correct figures could not be ascertained. We omit prices. Corn dull, with sales of 100 sacks at $1 20, from store; 200 bushels, from store, at the same prices. Oats—Small lots were disposed of at slight. Barley We held at $1 40@1 45.

SEEDS—The demand was limited, with sales of 20 bushels Clover at $14 25@14 50. Timothy can be purchased at $6. Flax, $2 75.

CHEESE—Market steady, with sales of 50 boxes Western Reserve at 20@22c.

LEAD—We note sales of 50 Pigs Galena at 15c.

ASHES—Sales of 3 tons Pearls at 13c.

SALT—The market was not active, and the wagon receipts for some days were limited. Sales of 6 loads, at the scales, at $55@58 ⅌ ton. Based was dull and off—held at $55.

APPLES—The market was steady, with a fair local demand. Sales of 150 bbls, in lots, at $4@5 00.

WHISKY—The market was not very active with sales or 10 bbls, City Rectified, at $2 20 ⅌ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, March 21, 1865.

Business in the Oil way was not very active. The oil dealers have been busily engaged since the flood endeavoring to gather up and obtain information in regard to the oil that was swept away by the sudden rise in the Allegheny. It would be impossible to furnish anything like a correct estimate of the amount of oil that floated away. The steamer Yorktown reports meeting the first oil, some twelve miles above Wheeling, at noon on Saturday. The river in many places appeared to be blockaded with oil and oil barrels. The destruction of property will exceed that of any previous flood. Trade on the Allegheny was resumed yesterday. The steamer Echo, No. 2, left for Oil City with a large cargo and full of passengers. Several boats were expected during the night. There were seventeen feet by the Allegheny marks last evening, and falling rapidly. A large amount of oil was taken ashore, and has been hid away by certain parties. The police and others are on the track. They will find it more profitable, and decidedly more honest, to return the oil to the proper owners, who will pay all reasonable expenses on the same. The market at present being unsettled, we have but few sales to record. Holders under the circumstances are disposed to advance the figures. On the other hand buyers generally prefer waiting to see what the damages will reach, hence we have but little to note.

CRUDE OIL—The market contains a fair supply. The only sales that came under our notice were Duff's at 17½c per gal on board, returned, this is an advance. Also, sales of 240 bbls at 22c, packages included. Some holders were disposed to ask higher prices. No transactions were reported, above what we have mentioned.

REFINED OIL—The market was unsettled, and the demand is barely worth noting. The Eastern money market was about as changeable as ever. In the absence of sales we omit prices.

RESIDUUM—The demand was limited. The last sale reported was at $8 50 per bbl.

NAPHTA—The inquiry has fallen off. The nominal rates for free being 9c.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 50 barrels Refined, for Baltimore.

Watling & King, 50 barrels Refined, for Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 21.

The following are the card prices of crackers, corrected on Monday, viz:

Water, ⅌ lb	9½ cts	Soda	11½ cts
Butter	11½	Sugar	14
Boston	11½		

Cincinnati Provision Market.

The provision market has been greatly depressing owing to the large decline in gold, and the unsettled state of financial and mercantile affairs generally. Prices of all articles have ranged lower, and at the decline it is difficult to effect sales of any magnitude.

Mess pork dropped to $30 for city brands, with sales of 1,800 bbls at this price, and at the close this was the ruling offer from buyers; country brands merely nominal at $27@29. Prime mess dull at $27@28. Lard has been very flat, and prices are materially lower; we quote prime nominal at 20@20½ for city, 18@19½ for county, and 18@18½ for seed, and no sales. Cresses have ruled dull, with a large amount offering; we quote brown at 13c, yellow 14@14½c, and white, 15 to 16c. Bulk meats dull and lower. We quote shoulders at 15c packed. Smoked meats dull at 16½@17 for Shoulders, 18½ for Sides, 19 for clear rib sides, and 20½ for clear sides. Plain hams bring 21½@22 for canvassed. Sugar cured hams 21½ for canvassed and picked.

Whisky dull at $2 11@2 14½.

Shipped from this port during the week, 904 bbls meat, 1,588 tierces do, 1,274 boxes do, 1,250 bbls pork, 1,007 tierces lard, and 280 kegs lard

Army Awards at St. Louis.

Col. P. J. Haines, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, has made the following awards on bids opened to-day:

Bacon clear sides—F Whitaker & Sons, 240,000 lbs at 20c per lb; John J Roe & Co, 200,000 lbs at 20c per lb; Henry Aanes & Co, 50,000 lbs at 20c per lb.

Hard bread—Cogswell & Co, 260,000 lbs in bbls at $5 75 per 100 lbs. Cornmeal—Obermann & Lanits, 62,500 lbs at $4 per bbl; same, 62,500 at $4 10 per bbl. Hominy—Oberhaus & Lanits, 5,000 lbs at 5¾c per lb. Java coffee—E Richards, jr, & Bro, 6,000 lbs at 47½c per lb. Refined sugar—Belcher's Refining Company, 650,000 lbs at 23½c per pound. Crushed Sugar—Belcher's Refining Company, 46,000 lbs at 25c per lb. Candles—N. Schneefer & Co, 50,000 lbs star at 30 cts per lb; same, 6,000 lbs sperm at 53c per lb; Goodwin, Behr & Co, 50,000 lbs star at 27½c per lb. Soap—Goodwin, Behr & Co, 175,000 lbs at 12c per lb. Salt—Hardacter & Dreysel, 6,000 lbs at 3.40c per lb. Molasses—Belcher's Refining Co., 4,000 gallons at 58c. Vinegar—Goldon Scrm—Belcher's Refining Co., 4,000 gallons at $1 72 per gallon. Whisky—Cochran & Fulton, 3,000 gallons Bourbon at $2 45 per gallon, same, 3,000 gallons 75 at $3 per gallon; F. O. Day, 5,000 gallons rectified at $2 11½ per gallon.

Beef Contracts at Louisville.

Chicago contractors received the awards of contracts at Louisville, on Tuesday, March 14th, for furnishing to Government at that place 5,000 head of beef cattle, as follows: 500 head at $9 85; 500 do at at $9 95, and 4,000 do at $9 99 per 100 lbs gross. From present indications they have a nice thing.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco at the four auction warehouses to day amounted to 92 hhds, as follows:

Louisville—3 hhds at $5 25@6 75, 3 at $7 to 7 50, 5 at $8 to 8 50, 3 at $11 75 to $12 75, and 2 at $13 to 15 50.

Jeffersonville—1 hhd stems at $3 70, 9 at $8 10 to 6 70, 5 at $7 25 to 9, 4 at $10 75 to 14 75, and 4 at $21 50 to 24.

Ninth Street—10 hhds at $5 to 8 50, 8 at $8 25 to 12 75, 3 at $14 25 to 18 25, and 4 at $21 50 to 26 75.

Pickett—9 hhds low grade lugs at $5 to 8 75, 3 at $9 to 10 50, 5 at $13 50 to 18 75, 4 at $19 25 to 25 50, 1 at $33.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Market dull and declining, but holders refuse to sell. Of 61 hhds offered, bids on 36 hhds were rejected. Sales included 10 hhds green lugs at $3 70@6 60. 2 factory do at $7 00@8 25. 3 planters' do at $8 70@9 10, 4 common shipping leaf at $11@12. 2 medium at $3@3 40. 20, 3 manufacturing at $24 50@30 50 and $33 75, and 9 boxes from $3 to $22 50 per cwt.

New York Ashes Market.

There is nothing doing in Pearlashes, and no reliable quotations can be given. The stock yesterday at the inspection warehouses of Messrs. Leaby, Palmer & Co. consisted of 391 bbls pot and 251 pearl—together 645 bbls.

Export from 1st to 14th March—

	1865.	1864.
Pot	bbls 350	268
Pearl	bbls 15	25

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 20.

There was a very heavy falling in the railway list at the Stock Exchange, and a strong pressure to sell, under the impression that the recent freshets have damaged some of the leading roads very materially. The fall in gold, and the consequent unsettlement of business and values, have produced a depression of gold securities, in which have been invested to a large extent the reserve funds of mercantile firms. These and other classes have suffered so severely from the panic that they are under the necessity of realizing. State bonds are dull and heavy. Coal and miscellaneous shares are generally depressed, and lower prices made throughout the lists. Gold speculation ruled very strong throughout the morning, the average price being better than the closing rate on Saturday evening. After meridian a report was started that General Lee had resigned, whereupon there was a fall of from 3 to 3½ per cent from the highest point of the day. The news from Sheridan aided still more to depress the market. Money is plenty, but the prevailing uneasiness respecting credits makes it difficult to borrow and produces the appearance of a very urgent demand. There was more demand for sterling exchange. Produce and merchandise markets have sympathized very closely with gold to-day. Petroleum stocks in fair demand and a steady improvement on something; sales of Commonwealth at $4; Cherry Run, 75c; Germania, 93c; Brandywine, 70c; Tack, $2 50; Excelsior, $5 85; Buchanan Farm, $1 50; Rynd, $1 10; United States, $16 50. Petroleum quiet and firmer; sales of crude at 35@36c; refined, in bond, 55@56c; free, 75@76c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 20.

Money active at 7 per cent. Sterling firm at 109 4-10@109⅝ for first class bills. Gold more active and firmer, opening at 167, declining to 166⅝, advancing to 167⅜, declining to 164, and closing at 165⅝. Government stocks excited and decidedly lower.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT—Loans, $211,487,651; increase, $1,587,000. Specie, $22,965,961; increase, $151,875 08. Circulation, $46,625 05; increase, $19,808 21. Deposits, $174,479,367; increase, $222,449 19.

EVENING BOARD.

Stocks steady; Rock Island, 95; Reading, 102¾; Hudson, 106½; Erie, 67¾; N. Y. Central, 106; Mariposa, 10¾; Quicksilver, 48¾; Sixes, '81 coupons, 108; Five-twenties, 106; 10-40 coupons, 95; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 24½; Michigan Southern, 69¾.

Closing Price of Gold.

EVENING BOARD.

NEW YORK, March 20.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange, sold sold at 159, old 5 20s at 105⅛, 10-40s at 89⅝, New York Central at 106⅜, Erie at 66⅝, Hudson at 106⅝, Reading at 99, Michigan Southern at 69⅝, Michigan Southern at 99, Illinois Central at 100, Pittsburgh at 69¾, Rock Island at 89¼, Northwestern at 25⅞, do preferred at 53½, Fort Wayne at 89⅜, Ohio and Mississippi certificates at 24¼, Canton at 42, Cumberland at 38½, Quicksilver at 65, Canton Co. at 58, Cumberland pref. at 45, Pacific Mail at 195, Mariposa at 10¾, Tennessee 6's at 71, Adams Express was very active and the excitement intense. Gold, after sell sold down to 158½, rallied to 159, closed at 158⅞@158 sold.

Gold, 158½.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, March 20.

Speculation in gold is comparatively quiet, and nit-getting is confined to the fluctuations in the rumors of the evacuation of Mobile, and the resignation of General Lee which dropped gold to 164½.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, March 20.

Petroleum dull. Crude, 35c; refined in bond, 55; refined free, 74.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 20.

Cotton dull, heavy and drooping 57c for middling. Flour quiet, and prices without decided change, at $10@10 20 for extra State; $10 50@10 75 for round-hoop Ohio; $10 80@11 25 for trade brands, and $11@11 50 for fancy. Rye flour heavy. Whisky dull and heavy, closing heavy with buyers generally refusing to pay over twenty cents. Sales appeared to be blockaded with oil and oil barrels. The destruction of property will exceed that of any previous flood. Trade on the Allegheny was resumed yesterday. The steamer Echo, No. 2, left for Oil City with a large cargo and full of passengers. Several boats were expected during the night. There were seventeen feet by the Allegheny marks last evening, and falling rapidly. A large amount of oil was taken ashore, and has been hid away by certain parties. The police and others are on the track. They will find it more profitable, and decidedly more honest, to return the oil to the proper owners, who will pay all reasonable expenses on the same. The market at present being unsettled, we have but few sales to record. Holders under the circumstances are disposed to advance the figures. On the other hand buyers generally prefer waiting to see what the damages will reach, hence we have but little to note.

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Louisville—3 hhds at $5 25@6 75, 3 at $7 to 7 50, 5 at $8 to 8 50, 3 at $11 75 to $12 75, and 2 at $13 to 15 50.

Jeffersonville—1 hhd stems at $3 70, 9 at $8 10 to 6 70, 5 at $7 25 to 9, 4 at $10 75 to 14 75, and 4 at $21 50 to 24.

Ninth Street—10 hhds at $5 to 8 50, 8 at $8 25 to 12 75, 3 at $14 25 to 18 25, and 4 at $21 50 to 26 75.

Pickett—9 hhds low grade lugs at $5 to 8 75, 3 at $9 to 10 50, 5 at $13 50 to 18 75, 4 at $19 25 to 25 50, 1 at $33.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Market dull and declining, but holders refuse to sell. Of 61 hhds offered, bids on 36 hhds were rejected. Sales included 10 hhds green lugs at $3 70@6 60. 2 factory do at $7 00@8 25. 3 planters' do at $8 70@9 10, 4 common shipping leaf at $11@12. 2 medium at $3@3 40. 20, 3 manufacturing at $24 50@30 50 and $33 75, and 9 boxes from $3 to $22 50 per cwt.

New York Ashes Market.

There is nothing doing in Pearlashes, and no reliable quotations can be given. The stock yesterday at the inspection warehouses of Messrs. Leaby, Palmer & Co. consisted of 391 bbls pot and 254 pearl—together 645 bbls.

Export from 1st to 14th March—

	1865.	1864.
Pot	bbls 350	268
Pearl	bbls 15	25

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Fayette	Speers	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Yorktown	Ebert	Nashville.
Hard Times	Brown	Louisville.

DEPARTED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Fayette	Speers	do
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg
Glide No. 3	Anderson	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were about seventeen feet of water in the channel, and falling fast. The weather was mild for the season.

CAPT. S. Shuman's new and pretty steamer Lorena is announced for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE new steamer Hard Times, Capt. Brown, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville on Saturday, positively.

THE fine passenger steamer Armadillo, Captain Sweeney, is announced for Nashville on Saturday.

THE fine side wheel packet W. H. Osborn, Captain Byers, is announced for St. Louis and Missouri river.

The favorite packet Empire City, Capt. Hazlepis announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Capt. Richardson, who has charge of the office will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE favorite steamer Emma Graham, Capt. Stull, leaves this day at 4 p. m. for Zanesville and intermediate ports. This boat has superior accommodations and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. The first clerk is Mr. Hoge, an officer to whom we are often indebted for favors.

THE splendid passenger steamer Silver Cloud No. 3, Captain J. B. Conway, is announced for St. Louis and St. Paul. This boat is one of the best of her class, and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Persons who have traded in this packet speak in flattering terms of her appointments, Captain Mathews, who presides in the office, will be sure to see that passengers have the best of attention. We take pleasure in recommending this boat and officers.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER JULIA.—The Zanesville packet Julia, that left hence on Saturday evening, struck the draw of the Steubenville bridge, doing considerable damage to the boat, but fortunately no lives were lost. The accidents at the bridges are becoming numerous, and should any loss of life occur, the managers of the Steubenville bridge can, one and all, take to themselves the proper credit of neglecting to put up the draw. The first, as they are in duty bound to do. Corporations, they say, have no souls. Let them take warning before it is too late.

Cincinnati—Monday's *Gazette*, says: The river was raising yesterday at the rate of four inches an hour, with thirty-six feet water in the channel at six o'clock last evening.

Arrivals Saturday.—America, from Pittsburgh for St. Louis, with 1,000 barrels flour.

Departures—Armadillo for Pittsburgh, America for St. Louis, and Kate Rodhuson for Nashville, with full trips and private freight.

Arrived on Sunday—Guldon, from Pittsburgh, with 900 tons freight for this port, and 250 tons for Louisville.

COATS IN PORT.—The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Major Anderson, Aurora, Pine Grove, Lawrence, Annie Laurie, Sweetman, Robert Moore, Mollie Bee, Jas. Guldon, Silver Moon, Rob Roy, J. G. Blackford, Bottom No. 3, Magnolia.

FLEET FROM NASHVILLE.—The following boats were due from Nashville last evening: Atlantic, Rose Hite, Spray, Phanton, Cuba and Emperor.

The Kanawha river was falling on Saturday morning, but had overflowed its banks, reaching a height within seven feet of the flood of 1861, and was still higher than on the 18th inst.

The J. R. Gilmore has a new bow, and has been thoroughly repaired. She is "a jolly boat, with a jolly crew," especially the bar Keeper.

Louisville, Saturday's *Press* says:

The river during the twenty-four hours ending last evening, had not materially varied in its stage, the depth, however, fell off slightly during the night, was falling slowly in the morning, and again swelling last evening, with fully twelve feet water in the canal at this mark. The weather was clear with a very high wind prevailing nearly all day.

On the falls last evening there were fully five feet six inches of water, and just at harvest time in the pass at Major Dunn's mark.

The tank Mary Roberts, drawing 11 feet of water, came down the falls Saturday evening and landed at Jeffersonville. There was not water enough on the falls to float her over and she had to be taken through the canal or await a rise.

THE MAIL LINE.—We understand that the old mail contract between Louisville and Memphis, last of April under a charter granted by the Kentucky Legislature at its last session. The price of the contract is $100,000 per year, a million of dollars under a very liberal charter, and early next month their new boat, the United States, will wheel into line, either as the morning packet or as the fourth packet, as the packet, starting in the evening, and going through to Cincinnati without stopping, making connection with the early railroad trains going East.

The wharf was pretty well thronged with trade yesterday morning. Almost all left at once, and eleven left over last evening, including half a dozen under orders for the transports at Memphis and Vicksburg.

The Louisa, recently sunk in the Missouri, it is thought will be raised.

St. Louis *Democrat* says: The weather would have been fine yesterday but for the fierce wind and thunderbolts and blinding dust which prevailed all day. The river continued to rise all night and day, and is getting well up on the wharf. The upper rivers continue also to rise—the Illinois very rapidly.

There is fifteen feet to Cairo, and an unknown depth below.

There is eight feet to Keokuk, and four feet on the lower rapids.

In the Missouri there is six feet on the worst bar.

Business has become quieter. Owing to bad roads in Illinois, and the fall in prices of produce, shipments have fallen off on the Illinois, and trade in that direction is pronounced very dull.

The rates to New Orleans are unchanged, cotton per bale $3, corn 20 pounds for an eighth, 25 cents per hundred, flour $1 per barrel, pork $5 per barrel, rates $15, cabin passage $60, deck $30. Rates to Louisville are unchanged, passage $20, on deck $5.

Forty-five steamers in port yesterday afternoon, including new arrivals, the Jacob Strader, Bart Able and Sullana, from New Orleans; Warsaw, from Keokuk; Post Boy, Pekin and Admiral Farragut for the Illinois; Maine Boy, Hudson, White River, and Kate Kearney for Nashville.

The Kate Putnam brought a heavy cargo, 85 sacks sweet potatoes and 1,000 bushels of Irish potatoes.

The W. R. Arthur, Continental and Henry Ames are all loading for New Orleans, and the engagement for every pound of fre